PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,663.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P. M. 1909.				
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	......	...
13th "	EGYPT	7912	......	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903	......	...
31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525	......	..
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	......	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	......	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	......	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903	......	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610	......	...
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9621

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON,** the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the **BALLARD PIER** on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6,525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	••	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 781, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi
C. City of Calcutta	...	...	Mch. 23	......
C. City of London	...	...	Apr. 6	......
C. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	......	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	......	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 13	......
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	......	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.
C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to

Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via. about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 8th Mar.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur 11th Mar.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 12th Mar.	6 a.m. †	(direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 8th Mar. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, sailing on or about 13th Mar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

6th March, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vaisseaux;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. 1909
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Gulonnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	26th Mar. 1909.
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	23rd Apl. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
MARQUIS BACQUEH EM	4,396	......	Early April.
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cobol	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
CHINA	5000	G. Bergaglian	26th Mar. 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th March, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th May, 1909.

	Rs
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5, Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907	£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.				ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	8 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer the services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JEWELLERY.

DEPARTMENTS.

JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
OPTICS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

GEM-SET AND PLAIN GOLD JEWELLERY.

Artistic and Distinctive Designs.

PEARL ORNAMENTS.—In the most graceful designs.

PENDANTS.—Introducing finely cut precious gems such as the Olivine, Peridot, Amethyst, &c.

NECKLETS.—In quite new designs, fancy stones, making quite a special feature of our Stock.

BROOCHES.—An exceptionally graceful collection in delicate and sturdy designs.

BRACELETS.—The Stock comprises all that is popular and all that is artistic in plain gold and gem-set Bracelets.

EAR-RINGS AND EAR-STUDS.—In diamonds, fancy stones and in combination with pearls, &c.

JEWELLED RINGS.—Of well chosen gems of almost all kinds. We particularly beg to draw attention to the fact of all gems being of picked quality.

HAT PINS.—We have a collection marked at Popular Prices.

BUTTONS, STUDS.—Sets of Shirt Studs, Dress Vest Buttons and Sleeve Links *en suite.*

GOLD CHAINS.—Many handsome and delicate designs can be seen either in plain gold or interspersed with stones. A large stock of Gold Chains.

SILVER WARE.—A thousand and one knickknacks, making the most appropriate souvenirs or presents.

No customer visiting our Establishment need ever be in a quandary to find what is most appropriate. Our Stock is the Largest in Western India and the most comprehensive.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ONLY AND HIGHEST AWARD.

GOLD MEDAL

BEST DISTINCTION

AT THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR EXHIBITION

Honourably won by

Pearse & Co.'s Coffees

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE COFFEE OF THE DAY.

APOLLO STREET, **BOMBAY.**

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and [illegible] means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE [illegible] VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 2, Bond Street, [illegible] Square, London, W.C., or of Agents as above [illegible]. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the name of [illegible], The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAROUBA, the extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.

"SACCO"

(EXTRACT OF COMANGA),

Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.

MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it. Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.

SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Booklet and full particulars on application to

THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL," 22, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Phillippines).
Hongkong.
Foochow
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Chefoo
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tieling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *London Managers*
C. S. ADDIS, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HONGKONG.
KOBE.
LONDON.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON
TELEGRAMS KEYMER LONDON.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDO

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Bombay.
Madras.
Karachi.
Cawnpore.
Lahore
Amritsar.
Delhi.
Tuticorin.
Chittagong.
Rangoon.
Mandalay.
Colombo.
Kandy.
Newera-Eliya.
Camp Aden.
Steamer Point-Aden
Zanzibar.
Mombasa
Nairobi.
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co. (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhowanggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received a 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 14,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & CO,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S.N. Company's s.s. "MOOLTAN," from AUSTRALIA & CHINA, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at the Town Customs House Bunder.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "SALSETTE," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at "M" Shed, Prince's Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Coy.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "MASSILIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of Through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods failing. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 5TH MARCH, 1909.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. EDULJI RUSTOMJI PAPA, has agreed TO SELL to our client, MERWANJI MANECKJI MISTRY, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons, having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession lien or otherwise, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any, shall be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Foras Road, at Grant Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,148 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 7 and 39, New Nos. 13477 and 13543, Old Survey No. 162,2-194, New Survey No. 1-6998, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under E Ward No. 2956, and Street No, 164-2, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the property of Hirabai, sold to Dinshaw Cooverji Pundole, and partly by the property of Ardeshir Pestonji Sethna, on or towards the west partly by the property of Cursetji Dhanjibhai Rana, and partly by the said Foras Road, and on or towards the south by the property of Cursetji Dhanjibhai Rana.—Dated this 4th day of March, 1909.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
BOMBAY SMALL CAUSES COURT SUIT No. 492 of 1907.
18205

KHOOSHAL DAYA, PUNA DAYA, GOOLABA KHOOSHAL, KHUMA KHOOSHAL, and ROOPA COOSTNA, residing and trading at Chakla, as KHOOSHAL DAYA and Co. .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

ALLAWOODIN bin HAJI MAHOMED IBRAHIM JITOKAR, residing at Chakla, in Bombay .... Defendant.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 24th day of February, 1909, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the Plaintiffs abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of the Defendant abovenamed, in the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land quit and ground rent tenure on the east side of Mint Road or Mody Bunder Street, containing by admeasurement 220 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old No. 735-736 and 736, and New No. 5954, Old Survey No. 1093, and New Survey No. 8539, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under A Ward No. 1968, Street Nos. 92,94 and 161 and 165, and bounded on the east by the Mint Road aforesaid, on the west by Mody Bunder Street, on the north by the property of Ramji Chatoor, and on the south by the property of Thakur Parshotam Ratansey.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same), that they should on or before the 8th day of April, 1909, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 4th day of March, 1909.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

IT IS WORTH KNOWING FOR TRAVELLERS.

HOMOCEA.—The Great Pain Killer.
THILUM.—A certain cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, etc.
HIPPACEA.—The finest ointment in the world for the Horse and other animals.
TOMCE.—The one minute cure for all sorts of Toothache, Gumboils, Swollen Gums, etc.
JVARA-HARI.—The greatest fever destroyer in the world.
OMUM CARPOOR—Cures all stomach troubles, indigestion, diarrhœa, flatulence, spasms, etc.

No household and travellers should be without these.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS,
CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,

SOLE SUPPLIERS OF
"RELIANCE."
BRAND
FIRE-SERVICE
CANVAS HOSE
FOR
MUNICIPALITIES,
RAILWAYS,
MILLS, FACTORIES,
ETC.
Largely used by the
Bombay Municipality.

BOMBAY THIRTEENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 13TH MARCH, 1909.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 8th March, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 4TH MARCH, 1909.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of THREE LAKHS FIFTY THOUSAND SLEEPERS, for the use of the OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY, one-half of the total number to be delivered between 1st January and 31st March, 1910, and the remainder (viz. 1,75,000) between 1st April and 31st May, 1910.

The Sleepers should be nine feet six inches long, ten inches wide and five inches thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian:—Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australian:—Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales—Mixed Hardwoods
Tasmanian—Mixed Hardwoods
Queensland—Mixed Hardwoods
} Varieties and their percentages to be clearly specified.
Java—Teak.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each kind of Timber (when more than one kind is offered), and to quote rates for each kind as well as the average rate.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

The Australian, Tasmanian and Java Teak Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burmah Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and the prices quoted must include cost of spreading for inspection and delivery into trucks at these Stations, after having been passed by an Officer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The Railway Stations at which the Sleepers are to be delivered, and the quantities to be delivered, at each Station, should be definitely stated in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, and submitted to the Secretary, Railway Board, at SIMLA, by noon on MONDAY, the 31st May, 1909. The cover should be endorsed on the outside with the sender's name and address and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway," unless so superscribed they are liable to be returned without consideration.

Forms of Tender and specifications can be had from the Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, provided a 'bona-fide' tender is submitted, while to successful tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the Contract Agreements have been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

CALCUTTA, THE 3RD MARCH, 1909.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL,
DAILY 8-30 A.M. to 8 P.M.
Including Sundays from March 3rd to 15th.

PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NEWMAN TAYLOR has been made a PARTNER, tine ur Firm as from the 1st day of May, 1908.

MACBETH BROS. & CO.

Standard Buildings,
Bombay, 1st March, 1909.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB
BLEND
WHISKY.
Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.
TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants.
SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

JOHN JAMESON'S
THREE STAR
PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 YEARS. WHISKEY
JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished, Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—S. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.
THE
EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
Will give a
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE,
From 10—11-30,
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 11TH.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR
has kindly given his Patronage.

DON'T MISS THE
SWITCHBACK
When Visiting
THE MEDICAL CONGRESS
EXHIBITION
BUT
COME AND BE SWITCH'D.

WHEN VISITING THE MEDICAL
CONGRESS EXHIBITION
DON'T FORGET TO CALL AT
THE TOPSY-TURVY HOUSE.
THE SENSATION IS
BEWILDERING, PLEASING AND MYSTIFYING.
TOPSY-TURVY HOUSE.
THE RAGE OF THE CONTINENT.
THE MOST NOVEL SHOW IN THE EXHIBITION.

EXCELSIOR
MOUNTAIN SLIDE.
MAIDAN.
EVERY NIGHT
From 5 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.
ADMISSION, AND SLIDE 2 ANNAS.
FREE ADMISSION from Excelsior Cinematograph Side.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND CHANCE OF PROGRAMME,
WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES
Amongst which will be
A SUFFRAGETTE'S DREAM (Very Amusing).
A TRIP TO SWITZERLAND (Very interesting Sceneries.)
RED SKINS' RING (Dramatic.)
By General request
The BRIGANDS in CALABRIA and many others.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

SUNDAY,
OUR USUAL PRIZE SHOW
Will be from 7 to 8 P.M.

BOMBAY
MEDICAL CONGRESS
EXHIBITION, 1909.
THE EXHIBITION
WILL BE OPEN DAILY,
from 4 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.

The Exhibition is held in specially constructed Buildings after the Indo-Saracenic style of Architecture and comprises a varied Collection of Exhibits including Medical, Surgical, Sanitary, Building, Paving, Drainage, and Ventilating Appliances, Foods, Drugs and Toilet requisites, &c., &c.

Two Military Bands will perform daily on week-days in the afternoon and evening.

In addition there will be daily a series of well selected side-shows including:—

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Bandman's Egyptian Theatre, Switch-Back Railway with Tunnels, Laughing Gallery, Fairy Bower Panorama, Maze Optical Delusions, Equatorial Telescope, Fish Pond, etc.

REFRESHMENTS available for all Classes.
RETIRING ROOM " "

Coupon Book holders intending to bring their friends will be admitted on surrender of as many tickets as the number in the party.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Adults one Rupee each; Children, Nurses in uniforms, Soldiers and Sailors half price; weekly Coupon Books five rupees each (admitting for seven days); Season Coupon Books ten Rupees each (admitting for three weeks from opening date); Family Coupon Books fifteen Rupees each (admitting one adult and one lady or two children for three weeks from opening date.)

Coupon Tickets to be had from Messrs. ABDOOLA & Co., at the Exhibition Door, also from N. POWELL & Co., Hornby Road, or F. CABRAL AND SON, Kalbadevi Road, ADERJEE DOSABHOY CHOKESY, Moos Building, Grant Road, ABDUL WAHED CUMBERALLI & Co., Nagdevi Street.

HAVE YOU SEEN
THE
FAIRY'S BOWER,
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS
THE PAINLESS SURGICAL ROOM.
AT THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION?
This Room will delight the young and old,
so walk up everybody please.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

"APENTA
Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.
For continuous use by the
BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—BAY WALER MARE, AGE 7, Excellent temper, believed perfectly sound. Vi-sa-vis Carriage. Apply to G. F. HORBURY, Warden Road.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 553, care of the "Bombay Gazette.

FURNISHED SITTING ROOM and three BEDROOMS, in well situated new HOUSE, Colaba Reclamation, Electric Lights and Fans, latest Sanitary improvements, available March 8th. Could be let separately. Apply Box No. 1099, care of this Paper.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

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Blood
Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,
SCURVY,
ECZEMA
BLOOD POISON,
ULCERS,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,
BAD LEGS,
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SPOTS,
BLACKHEADS
PIMPLES,
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SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

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Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

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Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 13, 1903.

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Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

			Town.	Post.
Yearly	...	...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half yearly	...	...	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	...	...	" 4	" 5

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For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kt. of St. George 2,966 tons Captain D. R. Stephens, sailed yesterday for Kobe etc. with a general cargo.

THE steamer Shirley 2,192 tons Captain F. H. Parker sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Nowshera, 1,961 tons Captain G. Ramage sailed yesterday for Moulmein in ballast.

THE R. I. M. S. Dufferin, Commander J. Wilson sailed on Friday for Karachi.

THE steamer Alberto Treves 2,447 tons, Captain P. Crocco, arrived in harbour yesterday from M. Goa, with a cargo of Manganese ore.

THE B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Mursoori 1,735 tons, Captain J. Hannah, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushreh etc with a general cargo, 8 cases opium and 11 passengers.

THE steamer Inveresk. 3,203 tons Captain A. H. Smith arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Rinaldo, 2,791 tons, Captain G. E. Pickering, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbro with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Co's, steamer Salsette, 2,302 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with English mails, a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Shah Nawaz, 856 tons, Captain J. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritaus, with a cargo of sugar, and 22 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Masslia 3,250 tons, Captain J. Thomson, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Glasgaw &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

BRAVERY OF A MERCHANT OFFICER.

THE Imperial Merchant Service Guild have lately laid before the Royal Humane Society the case of Mr. P. Shearer, Second Officer of the S S. "Hangchow," belonging to Messrs. John Swire and Sons, and trading on the coast of China. It appears that at the end of October last, whilst the crew of the steamer were being mustered, a Chinese Quartermaster was accidently knocked overboard. The vessel was lying in Wuhu Harbour at the time, and Mr. Shearer immediately plunged in to the rescue. There was grave danger in doing so, for a five-knot current was running and the river was two miles wide. A boat was at once put out but it took half an hour to rescue the two men, who were picked up a mile away from the ship. Both were in an extremely exhausted condition and were only brought round with the utmost difficulty. The full facts were reported by the Guild as stated, and they have now received from the Royal Humane Society the Bronze Medal, together with a testimonial on vellum, signed by the Prince of Wales, as President of the Society, for presentation to Mr. Shearer.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr C. M. Luck..........R I Marine
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy
H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham..........Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird ....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge Comdr Dobson ....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain. A W Heneage.R N Flagship
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford ....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 5.

Alberts Treves...2447 Crocco
Ayuthia ....394 Curtis ....F F Campbell & Co
Annie..........2445 Jones ....T Morrison & Co
Assaye.........4359 Gordon ......Shanghai ...31-3 P & O Co
Bucentaur ......2281 Purkis ....W & A Graham & Co
Dwarka.........759 Cole ....M M & Co
Derwenthall ....2514 Jeuss ....T Morrison & Co
Devanha........4785 Hayward..........P & O Co
Grantleyhall....2585 Wie ....P & O Co
Naseri 911 LeMierre ....23-2 B & P S N Co
Hoseinee......993 Jourdan..........B & P S N Co
Hydra.........831 Siqueland ....F F Campbell & Co
Ipswich.........575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Ismaila.........3341 Ross ....M M & Co
Inveresk.......3203 Smith ....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler ....M M & Co
Lalpoora.........2124 Fry.......... M Mackenzie & Co
Monsoori........1735 Hannah..........B & P S N Co
Nailung.........2362 Thomson..........T Morrison & Co
Shah Najam ......2751 Foster..........Shah S N Co
Saifi..........445 Shepherd..........B & H S N Co
Shahallun .....1917 Davison ....B & H S N Co
Singu..........1912 Morison ....S Wallace & Co
Sanctoria...2379 Ward..........Bombay
Strathavon......2830 Mackay ....W & A Graham
Zatara.........3409 Hugill ....M M & Co
Strathclyde...2812 Crerar ....W & A Graham & Co
Strathairly...2373 MacMahon ...W & A Graham & Co
Salsette.......2302 Lewellen ....P & O Co
Waroonga...1609 Bamber......P Gulf...8-3 ...M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Farquhar	3757	Wodge	Calicut	6-3	F M & Co
B Rinaldo			Karachi	13-3	F Muir & Co
D & E Shah Nawaz	2523		N F		B & H S N Co
D & E Sutton Hall	2870	Hannaford	Marmogoa		K N & Co
F Wakamiya Maru	3437	Yamawake	Kobe	13-3	N Y Kaisha
K Clan Urquhart	3757	Sommer felt	Antwerp	13-3	F Muir & Co
N Umgeni	1666	Rivers	Middlesborough	10-3	W & A G & Co
P Kaiser	1714	Roblinz	Durban	8-3	A Strandes
Q Rehmani	1872	Geddie	Jedah	6-3	B & P S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
5 Shah Nasir	2555	Revill	Trieste	6-3	B & H S N Co
9 Ehrenfels	2739	Akinkens	Karachi	15-3	W & G & Co
10 & 11 City of London	5693	Whish	Karachi	5-3	K Nixon & Co
12 Egypt	4178	Summers	London	13-3	P & O Co
16 Mozaffari	1337	Moloney	Zanzibar	10-3	B & P S N Co
M W D D					
Warora	2565	Tipper	Rangoon	9-3	M M & Co
H W P D					
Ponani	552	Osman	Bnagar	6-3	Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	Karachi	6-3	Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Massilia s	Thomson	Glasgow, Jan. 23
5	Shah Nawaz s	Mitchell	Mauritius, Feb19
	Rinaldo s	Pickering	Middlesbro, Feb 5
	Salsette s	Lewellen	Aden, Feb. 28
	Inveresk s	Smith	Calcutta, Feb. 23
	Monsoori s	Hannah	Busreh, Feb. 22
	Alberto Treves s	Crocco	Goa, March 4
	Mooltan s	Henning	Sydney, Feb. 13

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	City of London s.	Whish	Karachi
	Thornbreck s	Shutton	Moulmein
	Nowshera s.	Ramage	Moulmein
	India s.	Bianchi	Trieste
	Kurdistan s	Manning	Port Said
	R.I.M.S. Dufferin s	Wilson	Karachi
	Shirley s.	Parker	Rangoon
	Kt. of St. George s.	Stephens	Kobe, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Dwarka for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Massilia for Liverpool, &c.
" Monsoori for Marseilles, &c.
" Salsette for Aden.
" Tokio for Hull.
" Rinaldo for Hull.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer R. Rubattino from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 4th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's Steamer Persia, from Bombay arrived at Aden on the 5th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAR. 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massia s—260 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 1,000 cwts gowaree, Ralli Bros; 1,000 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 285 bales hemp, E Mahomed; 125 casks skins, Nazimuddin and Co; 323 1-2 tons oil cake, A Moritz and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—2,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros; 50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 1,031 cwts myrabollams, (crushed) A Khimji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—80 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 5,000 cwts groundnuts, 1,000 cwts rapeseed, and 1,000 cwts gingelly seed, L Drayfus and Co; 14 cases garnets, Latham and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 24 bales hides Max Klein; 50 bales cotton, and 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros; 460 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Umgeni s—2,000 cwts castorseed, T Momraz; 16,014 cwts cottonseed, T Momraz.
Clain Urquhart s—18,014 cwts cottonssed, T Momraz.
Tokio s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—10 bales hemp, J Samirmul; 80 cwts horns, E Mahomed; 8 cwts lac, J M Rehimtoola; 90 bales hemp, V Heerji.

FOR BARSELONA.

Massilia s—28 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 699 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 350 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 150 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

FOR MONTREAL.

Massilia s—3 bales carpets, Latham and Co.

FOR TORONTO.

Massilia s—3 bales carpets, Latham and Co.

FOR NEWYORK.

Egypt s—4 bales carpets, Latham and Co.
Massilia s—198 casks, skins, H M Halim.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquhart s—1,385 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 100 bales hemp, H Govindji; 1,753 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 130 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 762 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 50 bales hemp, P Bhimji.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—751 casks skins, MaxKlein.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—110 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 275 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 55 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 952 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Ehrenfels s—224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Monsoori s—650 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 998 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, J Facheri; 18,000 cwts teelseed and 4,008 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—1,500 bales twist, Sasoon J David and Co; 22 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 1,500 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.
Wakamya Maru s—200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Wakamya Maru s—300 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 500 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.
Kt of St George s—100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Wakamya Maru s—200 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th March 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	4	9	30 p.m.	10	6
Teheran ...	...	...	...	...	...
Suez	5	1	55 p.m.	1	2

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Teheran route interrupted between Touris and Tiflis (3-3-09).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

COPE—FISHER—February 17, at the Parish Church of St. Mary's Finchley, by the Revd. W. St. Hill Bourne, Rector, Sydney, late of the P. and O. Company's service and youngest son of the late Cornelius Horsey Cope of Canonbury to Clara Maude Ella, youngest daughter of Thomas J. Fisher, of Hendon Lane, Finchley, and Clements Lane, E.C.

BIRTHS.

GRAY—February 12, at The Cedars, Bermuda, the wife of Lieut. R. W. Gray, West African Regt., of a son.

MILNE—February 10, at Quarry Lodge, Lichfield, Staffs, the wife of Col. G. F. Milne, D.S.O., R.A., of a son.

MYERS—February 15, at Dilkoosha, Reigate, the wife of Stephen D. Myers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DE FONLOUGUE—BRAKE—February 10, at Algiers, Capt. Henri Condere, son of the late Col. de Fonlougue, to Kathleen Mary Carpenter, daughter of the late Surg.-Gen. John Brake, his Majesty's Indian Army.

GOFTON-SALMOND—LYSTER—February 11, at St. George's Church, Camberley, Lieut. Kenneth Gofton-Salmond, R. N., Commander-Instructor, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, Clyde Division, to Maud Alice, daughter of Col. Lyster, late 49th Regt. and Indian Army.

LOWRY-CORRY—HARTCUP—February 11, at St. Margaret's Church, Old Catton, Norfolk, Adrian Lowry-Corry, Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.), to Geraldine, daughter of William Thomas Hartcup.

MOFFATT—CHRISTIE—February 15, at St. Stephen's Church, Ealing, Robert James Moffatt, son of the late Col. J. W. S. Moffatt (96th and 15th Regts.), to Mary Penelope, daughter of the late Col. C. H. P. Christie, R. E.

NICHOLL—RICKMAN—February 11, at the Church of St John the Baptist, Kingstone-Lisle, Lieut. Cecil Rice Nicholl, R. N., son of Major-Gen. Rice Nicholl, late Rifle Brigade, to Helen Marguerite, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Albert Divett Rickman, late Rifle Brigade.

ROBERTS—WYLLIE—February 13, at Merstham, Surrey, William Corbett Roberts, Principal, Dorchester Missionary College, and Rector of Crick Rugby, to Ursula, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Wyllie, late Bengal Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

BAMFORD-SLACK—February 11, at 10 Woburn Square, W. C., Sir John Bamford-Slack, aged 51.

BIRD—At Crookhey Hall, Garstang, Lancashire, Charles Henry Bird, J. P., D. L., late lieutenant-colonel, 4th batt. Loyal North Lancashire Regt., aged 69.

CHICHELE PLOWDEN—Feb. 10, at 3 Tivole Crescent, Dyke Road, Brighton, Charles J. G.E. Chichele Plowden, son of the late Col. James Chichele Plowden, 17th Bengal Native Inf.

DUCKWORTH-KING—At Wear House, Topsham, Devonshire, Sir D. Duckworth-King, Bart.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 55m. Sun sets, 6h. 46m. High water, 11-26m., 11-57a. Low water, 5-36m., 5-13a.
Banks closed: Hindu "Holi" holiday.
Bombay Races, Twelfth Extra Meeting.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.
Bombay Commercial Gymkhana Concert, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall.
Bombay Medical Congress Exhibition, Oval.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 54m. Sun sets, 6h. 46m. High water, 11-55m., Low water, 5-51m., 5-41a.
Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill.

Maxim:—"You must remember it is not only laying hold of the rope: you must go on pulling.'
—GEO ELIOT.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 7th, Full Moon 8h 25-8m, a. m; Mar. 15th, Last Quarter, 9h. 11-7m. a.m.; Mar. 22nd, New Moon, 1h. 41-3 m. a. m.; Mar. 28th, First Quarter, 10h. 18-7m, p.m.; Mar. 7th, in Apogee, 1 5h. p.m.; Mar. 21st, in Perigee, 4-9h. p m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, March 8.—Bombay Millowners' Association, balloting for a representative Improvement Trustee. Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p. m. Bombay University, Faculty meeting, 5-45 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 54m. Sun sets, 6h. 47m. High water, 0-17m., 0-24a., Low water, 6-18m., 6-10a.

Tuesday, March 9.—Bombay Millowners' Association, balloting for a representative Improvement Trustee. Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Oriental Buildings, 4 p. m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta. Bombay Hunt, Chakla. Prize Distribution, Parsi Institution, H. E. the Governor presiding, 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 53m. Sun sets, 6h. 47m. High water, 0-40m., 0 52a. Low water, 6-42m., 6-38a.

Wednesday, March 10.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, "Bella Vista," 10 a. m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club, half yearly general meeting, 6 30 p. m. Bombay Light Horse, Annual Inspection at Santa Cruz. Sun rises, 6h. 52m. Sun sets, 6h. 47m. High water, 1-3m., 1 21a. Low water, 7-7m., 7-5a.

Thursday, March 11.—Bombay Hunt, the Kennels. Sun rises, 6h. 51m. Sun sets, 6h. 47m. High water, 1-26m., 1-53a. Low water, 7-33m., 7-32a.

Friday, March 12.—Sun rises, 6h. 50m. Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 1 51m., 2-29a. Low water, 8-0m., 8-0a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, Tamatave and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per s.s. "Fultala" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day, 6th instant. Supplemental mails will also be closed at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow, 7th idem.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of February the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,617. Among them the number of new admission was 573; classified as stated below:—Bhattias 81; Vanias 90; Brahmins 66; Lohanas 52; Other castes 284. The average daily attendance was 93.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of February the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,638. Among them the number of new admission was 329; classified as stated below:—Men 104; women 105; children 120. The average daily attendance was 58.

THE PRINCES VICTORIA MARY GYMNASIUM AND GYMKHANA.—A general meeting of this Gymkhana will take place at the Khanumbai Pavelion at 5 p.m. to-day to pass reports, the members are requested to be present punctually.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during last month was 2,638, the daily average being 94. New admissions were 616. 325 Parsees, 1,342 Hindus, 648 Mahomedans, 323 Christians sought relief. 61 children were vaccinated this month.

FOUNDLING HOME.—The Sisters of St. Joseph's Home and Foundling Hospital, Mazagon, desire to offer their sincere thanks to all those who took part in the concert, held at Woodland Hall on the 22nd February last, in aid of their Institution. To Mrs. A. G. Moore and Mr. J. H. N. McDonnell they desire to return special thanks for their hearty exertions to make the performance a success. The nett proceeds of the entertainment were Rs. 145, which sum has been duly handed over to them.

MRS. BULLOCK WORKMAN.—Mrs. Bullock Workman is to be in Bombay again at the end of this month. It has been arranged that she will give an illustrated lecture in the Hall of the Y. M. C. A. under the patronage of H. E. the Governor. The exact date will be announced later. Mrs. Bullock Workman will describe her highest climb of 23,300 feet in the Nun Kun Himalayas, when she broke her former world's record for women of 22,568 feet. She will describe camp-life above 20,000 feet high; the highest accurately measured camp made by mountaineers at 21,600 feet will be shewn, where Dr. and Mrs. Bullock Workman passed two nights. The lecture will be illustrated by 60 to 70 photographs, shown by an Electric lantern.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-morrow:—

March ......Bivarda ....H. Starke
Overture ......Flotte Bursche ....Suppe
Serenade ......La Paloma..........Yardier
Selection......The Girl of Gottenberg.Caryll
Valse ......Acclamation ....Waldteufel
Selection......Reminiscences of All Nations ....Godfrey
New Dance...Le Pelou-Pelou.........J Clericc

BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p.m. to-day:—

March..........The Light Horse...Von Blou
Overture ....Talli In Maschira..K. Bila
Serenata ....Love In Idleness....Macbeth
Selection ....Havana..........L. Stuart
Valse ....The Dancing Girl...Ch Coote
Selection ....The Gondoliers .....Sullivan
American Sketch..By the Swanee River Myddleton

BAND AT THE EXHIBITION.—The following is the afternoon programme from 5 to 7 p.m. to-day:—

March ....The War Anthem.....Brizzi
Overture ......Fra Diavalo ....Auber
Reminiscences of Offenbach..........Riviere
Valse ....Danau Wollen ....Ivanovici
Song by the Fountain ....Adams
Intermezzo ....Cavalleria Rusticana..Mascagni
Rondo..........Finale ....Malfiggiani

Evening programme from 9 to 10-30 p.m.

March..........Good Luck ....Greenwood
Overture ....The Eclipse ....Williams
American Sketch ...Way down in Tennessee .....Knowless
Selection ....Belle of New York Kerker
Valse ....Blumen ....Stenmann
Two-step ....Bustlin Billy..........Kaps

"DOONYAI DOR," A GUJERATI NOVEL.—A great many vernacular stories purporting to be a portrayal of Parsi life and living, their social customs, manners, etc., both palatable and unpalatable, have for some time past been launched in the columns of Gujerati periodicals and journal, and also published in the shape of books, They are in many cases adaptations of secondrate stories appearing in English journals and periodicals. The popularity of a book depends on its bulk and dimensions, and the scope and extent of its jibbery. A welcome departure has recently been made by the appearance of a book entitled "Doonyai Dor" from the pen of Mr. Merwanji Muncherji Banaji. We may observe that the book is a welcome addition to the store of readable Parsi Gujarati novels of the day. The characters have been drawn from actual life and from Parsi society as at psesent constituted. It is a unique production of its kind. In the opening pages the writer expatiates on the regrettable tone of Parsi, Gujarati Novels. "Doonyai Dor" is intended to mark a new era in the field of vernacular literature, to improve the popular novel reading taste, and to serve as a sort of a specimen to our Parsi novel writers of the pay. The book is devoid of that lamentable display of the "tender passion" of the frail side of human nature, the hopes and disappointments of juvenile love-makers, "offers" and "rejections," and the hurry-scurry of match making mammas to dispose of their marriageable encumbrances, and such like scenes, which are in fact solely intended to play to the gallery. Taking these facts into consideration, we congratulate the writer of "Doonyai Dor" on the commendable manner in which he has acquitted himself in this first attempt of his at Gujarati novel writing, and his keen, versatile, and at the same time telling observations on some of the glaring drawbacks of Parsi modern society.

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POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

A GAOL BIRD.

Inspector Jones charged one Naiz Mohamed Bajeed Khan, alias Faiz Mohamed Bajeed Khan with the theft of cooking utensils valued at Rs. 2. It appeared from evidence that on the 25th ultimo, the accused went into the hut of one Sew Govind Mathabadal and was trying to make off with the property, when he was arrested. The accused, who had six previous convictions, was sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment, and to receive fifteen stripes.

HIS EIGHTH CONVICTION.

Inspector Gough charged one Shaikh Mohamed Sheikh Kasim with the theft of Rs. 268 belonging to Captain Tucker. It appeared from the evidence that on the 3rd instant, the accused walked up on board the s.s. "Itawa," while the ship's officers were at breakfast. The accused made for the Captain's cabin on the navigation deck and stole the contents of a writing desk. As he was leaving the cabin, Captain Tucker and his servant met him. The accused told them that he wished to see the Captain as he wanted to get employment. This explanation did not satisfy the Captain, who had the accused arrested and made over to the police. On the accused being searched, property worth Rs. 268 was found in his possession. The accused, who had seven previous convictions, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, out of which three months would be solitary imprisonment. He was also ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to undergo a further period of six months' imprisonment. He was further ordered to report to the police his place of residence for three years, on release from the gaol.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

MILITARY SEPOY HURTS A WOMAN.

Inspector Jeffries charged Eluvram Muhadev, a Military Reservist attached to the 103 Light Infantry, with causing hurt to Rayabai, a Hindu woman.

The complaint was that the woman, who is a widow, lived with the accused but subsequently she left his room and lived with another man at Sewree. The accused went to Sewree and asked the woman to return to him. She would not, and complained to the Police. They were taken to the chowki and were kept there awaiting the arrival of the Police Inspector. The accused in the meantime taking advantage of the opportunity of having the woman alone by his side took out a razor to cut her throat. But she cried out and put up her hands. Her fingers were cut. The accused then attempted to run away but he was chased. He attempted to cut his own throat but was overtaken and stopped from doing so. He then turned round and tried to attack the Police sepoy who arrested him.

The Police subsequently further charged him with attempt to commit suicide and assaulting a public servant.

The accused pleaded guilty to all the charges.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the charges, but as the three offences were committed in the course of the same transaction his Worship ordered that the sentences run concurrently.

Before Rao Bahadur Selalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

THROWING STONES AT A TRAIN.

Ismail Oosman and Jan Mahomed Bahdhur aged 18 and 22 years respectively, were charged with endangering the safety of passengers travelling by a Thana local train on Wednesday last, in that they threw stones at the train.

The evidence showed that the accused threw big stones on Wednesday morning at the train when she was passing under the Elphinstone overbridge. The stones hit a composite carriage and the brake-van, damaging the iron bars, but luckily no passengers were injured.

The accused were arrested in the evening, when the first pointed out the place from where the stones were picked up and thrown.

On the evidence the first accused was convicted and sentenced to receive twelve stripes, while the second accused was discharged.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Mr. D. G. Sakhadwalla, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath and Mr. J. C. Cursetji.

TRESPASS INTO A BARRACK.

Their Worships disposed of 13 cases, including one against Sarowan Anaji and Shanker Tookaram who were charged by Lieutenant Hewett of the 1st Gloucester Regiment with trespassing into the barrack-room of the Regiment. Accused No. 1 said he had been there to see his brother. Lieutenant Hewett said that the accused were found in the bath-house of the Regiment. There were strict orders against outsiders entering the premises, and the accused, who were employed with the Royal Artillery, should have been aware of that prohibition. The first accused was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 2. The second was warned and discharged.

ALLEGED OBSTRUCTION.

Before the same Bench, one Poonaji Veeraji was charged with causing obstruction to the public. The charge against the accused was that he placed a plank across the footpath near his shop at Carnac Bunder to enable the coollies to remove bags from a cart to the shop, which was a bit higher than the footpath. The accused was warned and discharged.

DADAR.

Before Mr. N. N. Walia and Dr. B. B. Daderker.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals prosecuted a number of bullock-cart drivers on a charge of ill-treating animals. The majority of the drivers were convicted and fined.

GIRGAON.

Before Rao Bahadur N. N. Nanavati and Mr. Mathuradas and Gokuldas.

SINGING INDECENT SONGS.

Their Worships disposed of 47 cases, including one in which Inspector O'Brien charged Dhana Premsingh, a Marwari, with disorderly behaviour. It appeared from evidence that the accused was arrested on Thursday while singing indecent songs at Golepitha. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

AN UNWILLING GHARRIWALLA.

Before the same Bench, Fathoo Dadu, a victoria-driver was charged with refusing to ply his public conveyance for hire. It appeared from the evidence that the accused was asked by a certain would be passenger to drive him to a particular place, but he refused to do so. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

MR. JUSTICE DAVAR'S CRITICISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is difficult to conceive why your correspondent X. Y. Z. under the guise of commenting on a recent Judgment of our High Court should have made such an unwarrantable attack on the attorneys generally. As one who has known the attorneys of Bombay for long, and known them intimately, permit me to express my most emphatic opinion that they are, both European and Natives, a most honourable body of men and that the attack made on them by your correspondent is most unjustifiable. In the Judgment in question there is nothing to justify any adverse comment on attorneys generally. It must be remembered—and no one knows it better than the Judge who delivered that Judgment—that the attorneys very often are in an extremely difficult position. They have to deal with obstinate and unreasonable clients very often and they have often to follow the instructions of their clients. It is not always safe to form one's judgment from the newspaper reports of a case. For instance, the Judgment in question extended over 70 type-written pages. Your reporter culled out from it passages which in his opinion would interest the public. It is hardly fair to the parties concerned to base an opinion on boiled down short report of a long Judgment. If carefully studied it will be found the Judgment animadverts not on the conduct of the attorney or the plaintiff concerned as on the party putting them in motion. The attorney has to carry out the instructions of his client. The Official Assignee represents an Insolvent's estate and he alone can sue in respect of any claim of the Insolvent, and in the interests of the general body of creditors he has to lend his name to litigation of various kinds. I venture to think that if the whole Judgment is read many misimpressions would be corrected.

My object, however, in writing this is to enter an emphatic protest against your correspondent's attack on attorneys in general. I can speak of Bombay attorneys with knowledge derived from intimate contact with them for many years. I know the men and their work and I say they are as honourable a body of men in Bombay as you can find anywhere else. During the last quarter of a century, so far as I know, the High Court of Bombay had only two instances of an attorney's alleged misconduct and in both these instances no misconduct was held proved. The attorneys of Bombay know their duty and they perform that duty, sometimes under very difficult circumstances, with credit to themselves and benefit to their clients, and I consider it extremely impertinent of X. Y. Z. to read to them a lecture through the press.

No one knows the attorneys of Bombay better than the Judge whose Judgment is made the pivot of an attack—an attack which I repeat is utterly undeserved and unjustifiable. After a careful perusal of the whole of the Judgment I am in a position to say with emphasis that there is nothing in it which warrants the assumption that attorneys as a rule are, or the attorneys in that particular case were, guilty of any dereliction of duty or conduct which require the condemnation of or unfavourable notice from the Court.

It is many years since I have written a letter to the Press. It would have given me pleasure if I had felt myself at liberty to write this over my own name. I feel, however, very strongly that X.Y.Z.'s letter ought not to be allowed to pass unnoticed and I have written this in what I conceive to be the interests of

JUSTICE.

MULIR—PRESENT AND FUTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—In the great world of to-day, so intricately organized, and with a people following intensely specialized occupations, a very large proportion of mankind is brought into no direct knowledge of, or sympathy with them, and we are many of us prone to forget that the word's welfare depends so absolutely on industry.

Being commissioned by the Directors of an Industrial, who purpose establishing a Mill at Mulir—a place about 15 miles away from Karachi,—to make the preliminary arrangements there, I was not a little surprised to find a vast tract of arable land lying fallow. The idea of farming etc. at Mulir appears to have been scorned by the progressive communities and business-like people of Karachi, and the land at present under cultivation and all its considerations appear to have been left to some enterprising Khojas, and to serfs and peasants.

Mr. McCormick, who is an expert in Agriculture and who accompanied me to Mulir, after making a close observation of the local industry, remarked that the people who carried on cultivation at Mulir did the work in a very perfunctory manner, implying thereby that if cultivation were carried on according to the modern methods, Mulir would very soon cease to be what it is now. The people who carried on cultivation there, he further remarked, give no heed to the problems of agricultural industry, and appear to idle their time in vain attempts to find the legendary philosopher's stone, which was to change base metal into gold.

Mulir has not only a splendid position on the Railway line but an invaluable soil admirably suited for cultivation, and if the people who carry on operations there bestir themselves and exploit their ground on modern scientific principles, Mulir with the advent of the Mill industry there has a great future before it.

The law of evolution is the slow growth of one improvement to another, and not one original design and method, so that if cultivation at Mulir can be carried out on the lines suggested by Mr. McCormick, agricultural industry there will be commercially safe and property here will have the reciprocal advantage of being a salable commodity to buyer and seller alike.

To depict the physical changes that must take place at Mulir in the course of time does not require any great stretch of the imagination, but when we search for the causes that will produce those changes, and the results that will follow, we enter on the dangerous field of prophecy. The work of improving Mulir does not appear to offer any obstacle from an agricultural point of view and is simply a matter of time and money, and in view of the fact that thousands of yards of land are now changing hands, one may rest assured that the requisite capital will not be wanting, as the outlay would be speedily recouped.—Yours, etc.

CIPHER.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE Excelsior Cinematograph Management announce the usual weekly change of programme with effect from this evening. By general request, "The Brigands in Calabria" is being reproduced, supplemented by three comic items, namely: "The Birthday of a Colonel's Wife," "A Suffragette's Dream," and "Hypnotised." "Pompy's Dream" is a beautifully-coloured representation of a drunkard's dream, who has visions of a vineyard, St. Peter, Angels, Demons, and Paradise, from which haven he is thrown out, with the result that when he awakes, he vows that he will never touch alcohol again. "The Mohawk's Ring" is a dramatic and realistic item, representing a Mexican camp and the Red Skins, the plot being made up of an interesting story of devotion and gratitude. "A Trip to Switzerland" is a representation of most interesting scenery, which completes an excellent and varied programme of events that should satisfy everyone, while the *al fresco* arrangements for the entertainment of visitors and the refreshments supplied by the well-known caterer Mr. Cornaglia, make a visit to the Excelsior one of the best ways of spending an evening. The Mountain Slide is also a great attraction, and judging by the number who resort to the means it affords of rushing through space at a terrific pace, with comparative safety, it has quite "taken on" even with those who incline to *embonpoint*.

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Intense Itching Eczema Drove Him Nearly to Despair—Chief Surgeon of a London Hospital Called It Worst Case He Had Ever Seen—Got Little or No Relief Until

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"About four years ago, in London, I was troubled by a severe itching and dry, scurfy skin on my ankles and feet. The same, in a few days, was the case with my arms and scalp. I could hardly keep from scratching, which, I need hardly say, made it worse. Then large red patches appeared, with inflammation and soreness. After ten days, thousands of small red pimples formed. On becoming dry, these caused intense itching. I was advised to go to the hospital for diseases of the skin. I did so and was an out-patient for a month or more, the chief surgeon saying: 'I never saw such a bad case of eczema.' But I got little or no relief. Then I tried many so-called remedies, but I became so bad that I almost gave up in despair. On coming to this country I heard so many accounts of cures by Cuticura Remedies that I resolved, as a last resource, to give them a trial. This was after suffering agonies for twelve months, and right glad am I that I did so, for I was relieved of the almost unbearable itching after two or three applications of Cuticura Ointment. I continued its use, combined with a liberal use of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Resolvent Pills and am more than thankful to say that after using three sets of the Remedies, I was completely cured. I can only add that, should any one be suffering as I did, I hope that they will do as I did, and I am sure of the results. Henry Searle, Cross St., Little Rock, Ark., U. S. A., Oct. 8 and 10, 1907."

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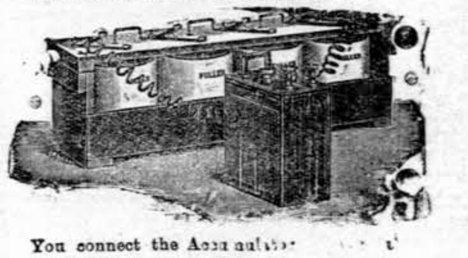

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

◆

THE ADDRESS.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, Feb. 16, in the course of the debate on the Address, Lord Lansdowne said:—I pass to the paragraph which deals with the affairs of India, the paragraph which will probably be examined as narrowly as any in the Speech. I observe that in the first place it contains no reference to the general state of the country. That was touched upon by the noble Lord who moved, and most of us feel that something should be said on that subject, particularly as a few weeks ago the Secretary of State for India told us that the circumstances were at the moment formidable and obscure. We should rather like to know whether, in his opinion the situation has undergone any change. One thing we should all be inclined to say—that there should be no weakening, no taking away from the hands of those who on the spot are administering the government of India, of any of those weapons upon which they rely for coping with so dangerous a position. (Hear, hear). I cannot express too strongly my belief that if matters of this kind are to be successfully dealt with there must be prompt and vigorous action. You must trust the men on the spot with powers and the use of those powers whenever they find it necessary. Above all things avoid interference that may be the cause of dilatory proceedings, of appeals from one Court of law to another Court of law appeals from the local Government to the central Government, or from the central Government to the Secretary of State. All these things tend only to shake the authority of those who are responsible for the maintenance of order. I hope the noble viscount will tell us, on this or some other occasion, that he has given the Governor-General and Council all the powers for which they have a right to ask, and that he will trust them to use the powers in such manner as may seem to them necessary. (Hear, hear.) We are informed that a Bill dealing with the question of improvement of Indian administration is very shortly to come before your Lordships. We are always grateful for any business that can be given to us at the commencement of the session. I am not sure that we are particularly grateful to the noble viscount for the colossal Blue Books with which he provided us for the purpose, as he told us, of augmenting the joys of the Christmas holidays. I had to spend a considerable part of my holidays in travelling from place to place, and all I can tell him is that after a very short experience of the objection of railway companies to extra luggage, it became impossible for me to carry about the enormous amount of pabulum with which the noble viscount thoughtfully provided us. I have a more serious grievance—that these books do not contain any of those aids in the way of indices or tables to which we are accustomed in well-compiled Blue Books. It is a perfect maze in which one loses himself very easily, and the book contain a great deal of matter which need not have been there at all. What I conceive we want to know is the opinions of local Governments and the opinion formed on those opinions by the Government of India; and finally, the judgment of the noble viscount himself. We have had another contribution to literature on the subject, and a very important one, in the reply of the noble viscount to the Mahomedan deputation who lately waited upon him. I note with great satisfaction one very important point, that the noble viscount has not yet said his last word, and is prepared to consider the very strong objections raised on behalf of the Mahomedan population of India. (Hear hear). But I desire to reserve what I have to say on this subject until the Bill comes before your Lordships' House. I think that we are all agreed that on some of the steps the noble viscount proposes discussion is desirable at a future time. I do not think there has been anything more reassuring, in view of proposals which have created a certain amount of uneasiness, than the noble viscount's frank statement in the House that nothing is farther from his intention than to introduce anything that can be described as corresponding with parliamentary institutions as we know them here. (Hear, hear.) One word more in regard to India. The paragraph is carefully drawn and in it we are informed that a Bill will deal with matters for which an Act of Parliament will be required. Now, we know that for some of the proposals, in the view of the noble viscount, the sanction of Parliament was not required, and in those the appointment of an Indian member to the Council was included. What I wish to say on that subject to-night is whether that matter is or is not dealt with in the Bill. I think it is due to your Lordships we should have the opportunity of considering it. (Hear, hear). To me it appears a matter of very great importance. I feel this the more because the Blue Books, bulky as they are, throw really no light on the subject, and it is some a somewhat curious fact that the correspondence between the Secretary of State and Lord Minto's Government mentions it as a matter for consideration by the light of experience which will hereafter be gained of the operation of the proposed measure dealing with the Legislative Council, and that experience will show whether it will be desirable to strengthen the Executive Council or create a new Executive Council. These were very cautious, tentative words that seemed to indicate that it would be permature to discuss these matters until after experience gained. But we know that the noble viscount has decided to proceed at once, without waiting for further experience, with the changes in the Executive Council, and the natural inference is that there must have been at some time some kind of discussion, some kind of correspondence between the Government of India and Whitehall. I do not want two more colossal Blue Books, but I think the continuation of the story should tell us how this most important step was taken. I can assure the noble Viscount that I make this criticism in no hostile spirit; my one anxiety is that nothing should be done to impair the efficiency of the Viceroy's Council. That is the object and end of my criticism, and I feel certain there is anxiety lest the efficiency of the Viceroy's Council should be impaired by giving him one member, appointed not necessarily because he is the best man for the post, but because he has one qualification. The noble viscount's language was rather uncompromising; he said if a vacancy arises—and we know that a vacancy is about to arise—he will feel it his duty to appoint an Indian. Well, these words have been taken a meaning that, whatever other competitors are in the field, an Indian will be preferred because he is an Indian. Now I conceive that this will be not the removal of a disqualification, but an imposition of a new disqualification upon the other competitors. It does seem to me somewhat strange.

PERSIA.

The Earl of Crewe, referring to Persia, said:—The noble Marquess asked for the meaning of the phrase in the gracious Speech, "The state of affairs in Persia imperatively demands the introduction in a practical form." That means that if representative institutions are granted by the Shah they should be genuinely representative institutions. We agree that representative institutions in Persia, or anywhere else, are not a panacea for all the evils of that country; but the fact remains that they are demanded in Persia and have been promised by the ruler of that country; and all we say is that we cannot feel ourselves in a position to support the Shah so long as he persists in his present policy. It is perfectly true that we are exceedingly desirous to avoid intervention in Persia, but it is not always as might be supposed to avoid intervention in the affairs of other countries. When a state of general disorder has become so great a public nuisance and constitutes so serious an interference with trade, anything short of absolute intevention is a matter of extreme difficulty. That applies particularly to the case of Russia because as noble lords know Russian interests are distinctly affected in the north of Persia, which has for some time been the most disturbed district of any. The Russian Government take the same view of the whole matter that we do, and we are in friendly communciation with them on the whole subject on the lines indicated in the gracious Speech.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Wednesday, Feb. 17.—Viscount Middleton asked the Secretary for India a question of which he had given him private notice. He noticed a few days ago a statement, apparently on authority that it was proposed to abolish the military supply member of the Viceroy's Council. He wished to ask the noble viscount whether the statement was correct, and whether he would give their lordships the advantage of seeing any papers.

Viscount Morley of Blackburn: The statement is perfectly correct, and I shall be very happy within a few days to lay papers before Parliament.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

On the motion of Viscount Morley of Blackburn, the Indian Councils Bill was read a first time.

THE ADDRESS.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, Mr. Balfour, in the course of his speech in the Debate on the Address, referred to Indian Affairs as follows:—If I leave foreign affairs and come to the paragraph about India, my only comment is that when the Government advised his Majesty to say that "the reception of the measures designed by my Government for improving Indian administration has given me deep satisfaction," we really do not yet know in detail what these proposals are. We should all be delighted to see any really well thought out scheme by which the best Indian opinion could be brought to the assistance of the best European opinion in order to cope with the enormously complex problem of Indian administration. But I do not understand, either in the speech of the Secretary of State for India or in the Blue Books which have been presented to and possibly read by the House on that subject, we really do know in detail what the plans of the Government are. And as I read the statement of the Secretary of State for India an immence amount is to be left to regulations of which we know nothing, and everything may turn on the nature and on the character of these regulations. I hope the Prime Minister will tell us what opportunity he proposes to give us for discussing not merely the Bill, but the whole policy of which the Bill will only, as I understand it, represent a part.

Mr Asquith, referring to Persia, said:—In Persia the state of things is exceedingly unsatisfactory, and goes, I regret to say, almost week by week, certainly month by month, from bad to worse. There is throughout Persia a general unrest and unsettlement. In some districts the authority of the Shah and of the central Government is set at open defiance. (A Member: "Ireland") I will come to Ireland presently, if the right hon. gentleman will restrain his impatience. Trade is pretty well hampered, in many parts altogether paralysed. In the view of his Majesty's Government—but we are not the persons who invented the idea; we are not seeking "proprio motu" to import into the East Western remedies for troubles there we have no original responsibility in the matter—there is no hope of improvement until the Shah keeps the promise he has made to his own people to establish repsesentative institutions on a firm basis. Our desire continues to be, as it always has been, to follow a policy of non-intervention in Persian affairs, but it is impossible to ignore that the danger of the continuance of the existing chaos and disorder might provoke in some form or another outside interference. We have, therefore, in conjunction with the Russian Government more than once given advice to the Shah to fulfil the pledges he has given to his own subjects to set up a Constitution. We cannot go beyond giving that advice without becoming involved in the more direct intervention which it is our wish to avoid. The House may be assured that we sahll not become party to making any loans or in any other way giving support to the Shah so long as he continues his present disastrous policy. We are and have been in frequent communication with the Russian Government, whose interests are closely and directly involved, for their frontier borders on one of the most disturbed parts of Persia. We are glad to find their general views of the situation are in agreement with ours.

The right hon. gentleman referred to the paragraph in the Speech which deals with India. I can assure him that legislation being, as it is, necessary for the carrying out the integral parts of the scheme outlined by my noble friend the Secretary for India shortly before Christmas, there is certainly no disposition on our part to withhold all possible facilities and opportunities for discussing that scheme as a whole when that legislation comes to be considered. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Rees said he had put down an amendment, which he would not now move, to an expression used in the Speech to which with great submission, he took exception. The Speech ran:—". . . the policy announced in my message of last November to the princes and people of India. . . ." His object in rising was to point out that, though there were many peoples in India, there was no "people of India." It was all important that this absolutely elementary fact should be borne in mind in every document relating to the affairs of India, and more particularly in all papers that came before the High Court of Parliament. It was peculiarly unfortunate that any such expression should be used at the present moment, when various arguments were being advanced tending to show that the peoples of India were ripe for representative institutions. The use of the expression, too, could not but offend our allies the Protected States, whose subjects would not come under the same designation. He believed that if a member of the Government were to answer he would say that the omission of the letter "s" from the word "peoples" was accidental.

The hon member for Ripon (Mr. Blosse Lynch) seemed to him to be rather guilty of the offence he attributed to the Foreign Secretary, that of interference in the internal affairs of Persia. In the fulness of his knowledge the hon. member had taken the House into his confidence upon details which were wholly outside the purview of Parliament. The use of the word "constitutional" when representative government was meant was to be deprecated. The Constitution of Persia had ever been an absolute monarchy, and yet there had ever been parts of the country in which the Shah's writ did not run. He did not think the condition of affairs in Persia was so desperate as it had been represented to be, though disastrous to trade, and in any case it was not our business to assist one party as against another.

THE EAST INDIA REFORM BILL.

On Thursday, February 18, Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state when the East India Reform Bill will be brought before the House.

Mr Buchanan: The Bill was introduced in the House of Lords and read a first time yesterday, and we are anxious that its progress in Parliament should be expedited as much as possible.

ANARCHICAL JOURNALS.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government proposes to take any steps to stay the publication in England of anarchical journals inciting British Indian subjects to rebellion and assassination.

Mr. Buchanan: The Government are well aware of the circumstances to which the hon. member refers, and have them under attentive consideration.

MURDER OF A RAILWAY ATTENDANT.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the perpetrator of the murder of the attendant of the saloon carriage of the Commander-in-Chief in India last January has yet been apprehended.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has no information on this subject beyond what has appeared in the newspapers. A servant is reported to have been arrested on suspicion.

NATIVE ASSAULT ON AN ENGLISH LADY.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can give the House any information as to what punishment was inflicted upon the Native driver who assaulted an English lady traveller upon the Tonga Road to Grinagar last December.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has received no information on the subject.

THE INDIAN COLLECTION AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether it is finally decided to absorb the Indian collection at South Kensington into the Victoria and Albert Museum, and to distribute its material among the various sections of the latter institution.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has made representations to the President of the Board of Education, who now has the matter under his consideration.

Lord Balcarres asked whether it was not a fact that this was a matter wholly within the discretion of the India Office.

Mr. Buchanan: I had better have notice of that question.

Lord Balcarres: But it is not the case that the objects unquestionably belong to the India Office?

Mr. Buchanan: They did.

CHIRDOMIBURUM PILLA AND THE COIMBATORE GAOL.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether Chirdomiburum Pilla, who was convicted of sedition in connection with the Tinnevelly riots, and announced his intention of lending the steamers of his Swadeshi Company for the deportation of the English from India, has recently given evidence in connection with the outbreak in the gaol in which he is incarcerated at Coimbatore, to the effect that owing to the lack of sufficient European supervision, and to the influence Native subordinates have over the European supervisor of the gaol, he and his brother prisoners are systematically bullied and brutally ill-treated; and whether, if the answer be in the affirmative, any information can be given to the House regarding the outbreak in the Coimbatore Gaol and the treatment of prisoners therein.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has seen the report in the newspapers, on which the question is no doubt based. He has no official information on the subject.

MR. CLARK'S CASE.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether an appeal has been present against the judgment of a majority of judges of the High Court of Calcutta in the case of Mr. Clark, magistrate of Mymensingh, whose appeal against the fine imposed upon him in a civil action for trespass in searching a zemindar's chutcherry was dismissed by a judgment from which one of the three learned judges concerned dissented.

Mr Buchanan:—No appeal to the Privy Council has so far been preferred in this case. The High Court's judgment was delivered only on Jan. 12 last.

LORD C. BERESFORD'S COMMAND.

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The following announcement was issued by the Admiralty on February 15:—"Admiral Lord Charles Beresford will vacate his appointment as Commander-in Chief of the Channel Fleet on March 24, on the termination of his command, after two years' service. The more important vessels of the present Channel Fleet will then form the second division of the main fleet, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir A. Berkeley Milne. The King has approved the selection of Vice-Admiral George Neville to command all the nucleus crew vessels which will form the third and fourth divisions of the main fleet and his flag will be flown at Sheerness. His appointment will date March 24." The unexpected and highly unusual character of the above action on the part of the Admiralty will arouse widespread astonishment and uneasiness. Lord Charles was appointed to the Channel Fleet early in 1907, and in the ordinary course he would hold the command for three years, unless he were transferred meanwhile to another post. It would appear, however, that Lord Charles is to be placed on half pay.

Lord Charles made the following statement to an "Express" representative when asked about his future:—I shall obey my orders and haul down my flag at the time the Admiralty has ordered me to do so. I am not at liberty to say anything further. For any further information you must go to the Admiralty. I can say nothing to anybody beyond this: that it is my business to obey my orders.

Interviewed on Feb. 16 upon the probable effect of the new Admiralty changes, Lieut. Carlyon Bellairs, M. P., said that he thought the anouncement would take the whole Navy by surprise. "The command," he continued, "of all the principal fleets has always been held for three years, and in the case of Sir Arthur Wilson, Lord Charles Beresford's immediate predecessor, he held his command for four years. Lord Charles Beresford is being unceremoniously ousted out of his command, when it was perfectly well known that the command was offered to him under ordinary conditions. No one disputes the right of the Admiralty to curtail the length of time for which an officer should occupy his position. There are, however, well-understood limitations to such a theoretical right, and in the case of an officer who enjoys so high a reputation as a strategist and tactician as Lord Charles Beresford, who is obviously marked out to command the whole of the fleets in war, and was expressly designated for that position by the First Lord of the Admiralty in his memorandum in February 1907, the proceeding is of so extraordinary a character as is likely to cause a wave of indignation certainly in naval circles, and possibly throughout the country generally."

In the House of Commons on Feb. 18, Mr. Bellairs asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether, on the appointment of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford to the command of the Channel Fleet, and as the officer designated in the First Lord's Memorandum, Feb. 26, 1907, to command the combined fleets in home waters in the event of war, the Admiralty intimated to him that he would only occupy the post for two years instead of the usual three years' term; and, if not, what was the reason for superseding him at the end of two years.

Mr. McKenna: Admiral Lord Charles Beresford was appointed to his present command during pleasure, as usual in the case of appointments made by the Board of Admiralty, and no mention of any definite term was made. It would be undesirable, as indeed it is unprecedented, to discuss by means of question and answer the terms and conditions of the appointment of particular officers.

Mr. Bellairs: Subject to the fact that all appointments under the King are held during pleasure, will my right hon. friend say whether it is not customary for the chief commands to be given for a period of three years; and, arising out of his answer, may I ask whether Lord Tweedmouth did not hold out any inducement, orally or in writing, to Lord Charles Beresford to accept the command of the Channel Fleet by the prospect of a three year's terms?

M. McKenna: The answer to both questions is in the negative, the second statement being qualified by the words—so far as I am aware. I do not know what private correspondence took place between Lord Tweedmouth and Lord Charles Beresford.

Mr. Ashley: Is a naval officer who recevies an appointment liable to be removed any day without anything being alleged against him?

Mr. McKenna: This is an example of the difficulty of discussing these questions of appointment by question and answer.

Mr. Bellairs: Has my right hon. friend received any protest from Lord Charles Beresford with reference to this matter?

Mr McKenna: I don't know whether I should be called on to answer that question. I don't know whether it is put at Lord Charles Beresford's wish, but I am fairly certain that it is not so.

Col. S B. von Donop, chief instructor of the Gunnery School at Lydd, is to be commandant of the artillery practice camp to be formed there shortly.

Capt. C. G. F. M Cradock, C.B., M.V.O., has been appointed a naval aide-de-camp to the King. in place of Capt. R. H. Peirse, M.V.O. (promoted to flag rank), from Feb. 9.

TARIFFS FOR BAD TIMES.

Mr. Balfour's Policy.

MR. WYNDHAM'S FOOD TAX.

RESULT OF THE GREAT FISCAL DEBATE.

◆

London, Feb. 20.

The Fiscal debate in the House of Commons ended last night with a majority of 169 for the Government, 276 votes against 107. There was no cross voting.

The Unionist Free Fooders, as well as the Nationalist, abstained from the Division Lobby. Lord Robert Cecil was absent indisposed, Sir P. Magnus was in the minority.

There was a large assembly for a Friday sitting when Mr. George Wyndham rose to continue the debate.

Mr. Wyndham said all Tariff Reformers welcomed discussion of the subject in the House since they had everything to gain by it. (Laughter.) The more the House discussed it the more would the opinion of the members approximate to the preponderating opinion in the country.

This statement tickled the Ministerialists, who laughed heartily.

"I deny," Mr. Wyndham went on, "that the Tariff Reformers are exploiting the hardships of the country to gain a political victory."

"A Preference policy in the Imperial market is a matter of urgency," continued Mr. Wyndham, speaking slowly and deliberately. "The tariffs of all the Great Powers are being designed to bring pressure on Canada to join with them before we are in a position to let Canada join with us. (Opposition cheers.)

"To joint effectively with our Colonies it will be necessary for us to put a low duty on meat and corn. W could have Preference without it, but not to the amount and degree which is necessary. I do not believe a 2s. per quarter tax on corn would cause a rise of the price of bread, but if it did say by a half-penny I still urge the necessity of adopting a policy of Preferential trading to mitigate the evils which exist."

The House thinned while waiting for Mr. Balfour, but filled rapidly when he rose. Mr. Asquith sat by the side of Mr. Churchill listening eagerly.

Mr. Balfour carefully defined the scope of the amendment. They were not discussing either the Imperial or the revenue aspects of this large and complicated question. They were confirmed to a single side, to trade markets and unemployment.

"If this country is to grow in population, in wealth, and in prosperity the greater part of the growth, owing to mere questions of area and size, must be on the side of manufactures. Employment stands in the forefront of the problem. England is a national workshop.

MR BALFOUR'S COMPARISON.

"Take two countries, one Tarriff Reform the other Free Trade. When bad times come and production has to be diminished which country is likely to suffer most? It seems to me clear that the advantage lies with the country which has a tariff. Its manufacturers say to themselves. 'We will build our mills upon a scale which will supply our country adequately in good times and in bad times we can put our surplus goods into our Free Trade neighbour's market at a price which, while it will not pay good interest upon our capital, will enable us to keep our hands employed and our machinery running.'

"How about the manufacturer in a Free Trade country? He cannot, when bad times come, pour under like conditions his surplus products into his neighbour's country, but finds, just when things are going from bad to worse for him that he is obliged to compete with those who, under a system of tariffs, have been enabled to frame their whole scheme of production with the knowledge that they have a method of dealing with the surplus products when the markets of the world will not take the products of both countries.

"The Prime Minister seems to treat with indifference the diversion of capital from this country to others so long as it promotes trade, and to say 'Long may it continue. In that case the French war, indemnity to Germany, which founded German commercial prosperity, must have been an excellent thing for France!'

"Was there anything in England which when compared with the Fiscal system of other countries aggravated the evil of unemployment I say clearly there is. (Opposition cheers.) Those who had put a tariff on the goods of others had given their own industries a stability which they did not before possess. It was not Protection in the old sense, which was that a tariff was put on to stimulate an industry which ought not to grow. He had advocated Colonial preference long before the Tariff Reform controversy arose. Our Colonies desired to give an advantage to British trade. They desired that we should follow their example and in a spirit of good fellowship join in a principle of preference for mutual advantage. It would give us not Free Trade, but freer trade.

"I do not claim too much for the system; I dislike exaggeration I sometimes envy the President of the Board of Trade, who is going to follow me and perhaps reply to me. (Laughter.) He has a happy faculty for violent and extreme language partly the result of assiduous education, but for which he must have had some natural aptitude.

"I will only say on this subject of unemployment that no member of the party has ever suggested that the entire problem could be settled by Tariff Reform but with reference to this great national workshop of ours markets and security are absolutely necessaries, and Fiscal Reform is one of the main instruments by which those two great needs may be attained."

USES OF RETALIATION.

Mr. Churchill was at his best. "I hope Mr. Balfour is satisfied with the debate. We are! We do not require to use vague and general language" (Liberal laughter.)

He turned to Mr. Hill's confession yesterday that he was a "confederate."

"We have long been wanting to know where were the unseen springs of public action, the power behind the throne that leads a leader and whips a whip. Who could be this dark and powerful Machiavelli? With an emotion of surprise and I think, with glad relief we see all that embodied in the agreeable personality of the hon, member for Durham the mildest-mannered man that ever cut a throat or scuttled a ship. (Loud Liberal laughter.)

"Then Mr. Wyndham. He was not a very enthusiastic Tariff Reformer at first; he has become so, and as his enthusiasm has grown his facts have grown with it. I like the martial air with which he commands facts. He stands no nonsense from them whether they be tons or whether they be hundred weights. They have got to do his work. (More hilarious laughter. Mr. Wyndham joined in it.)

"Then as to foreign investment. Apart from the fact that they went out in the forms of goods and not of money, figures showed that they were at their highest in the latter eighties and the period immediately following 1905, for which Unionists were themselves responsible. (Delighted Liberal cheers.)

"I have always been careful to say that Retaliation as an occasional weapon may be wise. (Opposition cheers.) But why this demonstration? I have said that at intervals for the last three or four years. Prove that the remedy will be effective and not harmful and no Government can refuse to consider the special case. But we are sure that the duties are imposed upon bread and upon meat they will be found to increase the privations of the poor, and those who are responsible for them will have conspired to steal the birth right of their children." (Loud Government cheers.)

Five o'clock struck, and the division was taken, with the result shown above. Mr. Ponsonby's amendment to the Address on the question of the Lords is expected to draw an important statement from Mr. Asquith on Monday.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

◆

INDIVIDUAL SCHEMES FROM PARIS COUTURIERS.

Most women are beginning to look askance at their Directoire gowns. Nowadays, rumours of crinolines and Victorian fashions are arriving like breathless scouts from the seat of war, and the modern elegante is not a little apt to lose her head and her sense of proportion over these whispers from beyond the sky-line. But while there is no denying that dresses are rapidly becoming considerably wider, and that distinct changes are in the air, it must always be borne in mind that the great Paris couturiers rarely vote lolid for one style. Each is supreme in his own direction, and each has his own axe to grind and his own mode to launch, which must carry its individual cachet with it. A crinoline from one house, an Empire model from another, and a revival of dress in the Middle Ages from a third would be no anomaly nowadays, and unless the gown of yesterday has touched the fringe of exaggeration where Directoire styles are concerned, it is by no means necessary to throw it aside at a moment's notice, as its definite decline is bound to prove a matter of time.

THE QUESTION OF SLEEVES.

In some cases, however, the added width round the skirts has increased so appreciably that gowns are being produced in certain Paris ateliers which measure no less than thirteen yards at the hem. Quaint picture schemes are besides apparent, and one of the leading Paris creators is doing his utmost to revive the short sleeve in conjuction with the Old World gown. Whether he will succeed or no is still on the knees of the gods, but few women will wish him success in his venture after trembling for weeks on the verge of bankruptcy, induced by a famine in long gloves, and the consequent rise in their prices. The jupe of the new tailor-made costume is perhaps one of the most interesting studies of modern methods. It is pieced together with a series of curious cross seams and gores, which give it almost the appearance, on close inspection, of some geometrical puzzle carefully worked out. The net effect is however, one of absolute plainness, the jupe being longer than formerly, and often fashioned with a centre panel, on either side of which these cross seams occur.

POPULARITY OF NINON AND VOILE.

Ninon and voile are both assured a very large measure of popularity during the coming season and next to brown, grey will be persona grata in the court of fashion. A very important point, however is the method of allying the grey to some other colour, an exquisite effect being gained by foundations of pale pomegranate or rich poppy-pink, covered with tunics of pewter-coloured voile or ninon. Few garments have a defined waist line, and fewer still are built on exactly the same lines on both sides. In some cases a waist belt is threaded through the gown on the right, and disappears completely on the left while the fashion for creating a right and left sleeve which have absolutely nothing in common has spread from the realm of the ball gown to that of the afternoon toilette. As a matter of fact, the front panel which cuts through the gown from the waist to the hem, separates entirely different schemes, and a photograph taken "in profile" of the right and left sides suggests that two gowns instead of one are illustrated. A touch of black is nearly always introduced into the evening dress with capital effect, but only on one side, and very sparingly, while numbers of novel methods are resorted to in the case of the long chains of mock jewels which decorate the dress. A pretty scheme in this connection consisted of chains of mock pink topazes, which were concentrated in front on the corsage under a huge jet cabuchon, and were looped to the back on either side, being caught under another cabuchon about halfway down the jupe.

THE WEATHER

◆

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, March 5.

The depression entering North-West India yesterday, has given rain in Kashmir and skies are still heavily clouded there, but in the rest of North-West India, have cleared. The principal amounts of the precipitation are:—one inch at Minimarg; three-quarters at Sonemarg. The depression moved rapidly eastwards and is now in the East of Central India, where, as well as in the surrounding districts, the temperature has become considerably higher than usual. Temperature is also high in East Rajputana and East Punjab, but in Baluchistan it is in large defect and air is drier than usual over nearly the whole country.

Forecast—Precipitation is likely to continue in Kashmir, though in decreasing amounts.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 5TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 5th March, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature has fallen in the south-west and the extreme north where it is normal but has risen and is now high elsewhere; night temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Jhansi but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at that station, but is normal or in defect at the other stations. Maximum temperature has risen in the western districts, but has fallen over the rest of the division; it is now high in the western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind but remain clear elsewhere. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature has risen in Rajputana, where it is now high; it has fallen in Sind and is in defect during the day at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kethiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect in west Central India, but in excess elsewhere. Temperature is higher than usual in West Central India, but has fallen over the rest of the division, the maximum being normal and the minimum being in defect in Cutch and North Gujarat.

The Central Provinces,—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual over the whole division. Temperature has risen and is now high except in the south eastern districts where it continues normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the North, but remain lightly clouded in the South. Humidity is in defect at Mormugao but normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is below the average. Both day and night temperature is above normal at a few stations.

General Remarks.—The depression from Persia has disappeared. An area of relatively low pressure is however shown over the north-east Central Provinces and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces. But skies are clear over the whole of Northern India.

Dry weather is likely nearly everywhere,

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay

Errata.—In the Summary for the 4th March 1909 under division "The Punjab" read "and moderately clouded elsewhere with the exception of the south-eastern districts where they remain clear" for "and generally clear elsewhere."

Under division "General Remarks" read "and have become moderately clouded generally over the rest of the Punjab" for "but clear elsewhere in Upper India."

A CELEBRATED BEAUTY

Head Pains, Gout, Lassitude—

Readers *see for themselves* that those in a position to *pick and choose*—whether they are Royal Personages, popular celebrities, experienced doctors, nurses, athletes, &c.—without exception *unhesitatingly select* Phosferine as the one certain remedy for all nervous disorders. All these distinguished people positively attribute their increased energy, efficiency, or prowess, to the revitalising potency of Phosferine, and their opinion is again confirmed by the celebrated beauty, Mrs. Una de Louth, who finds the wonderful tonic imparts such a delightful feeling of youthful vigour, that she can retain her good looks without the least trouble. Mrs. Una de Louth is deeply grateful for the inestimable service Phosferine rendered her in completely curing gouty head pains, and so effectually dispelling the nervous depression and lassitude which endangered her exceptional beauty, that she has kindly permitted us to publish her happy experience of Phosferine for the benefit of other readers.

Quite driven away.

Mrs. Una de Louth (the beautiful and talented Society reciter, and daughter of a late well known Member of Parliament), writes:—"I have great pleasure in stating that your Phosferine has done more for me than all the doctors, for long standing and severe gouty pains in my head. Indeed, I have had instantaneous relief after taking only a few drops of your wonderful world-famed remedy and I would never be without it in the house again on any consideration—I treasure it among my household gods.

I always find Phosferine helps me and invigorates my system to a wonderful extent, and before acting or reciting have never known it to fail. It is in my opinion a tonic that has marvellous and lasting effect, and all who have tried it agree with me that I do not over-rate it in the least."—8, Lansdowne Square, Hove, Sussex.—November, 2, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

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A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility, Influenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness | Neuralgia, Maternity Weakness, Premature Decay, Mental Exhaustion | Lassitude, Neuritis, Faintness, Brain-Fag | Backache, Rheumatism, Quinsy, Malaria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½ 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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NEW KNICKER STOCKINGS. NEAT USEFUL COLOURS. Graduated Legs. Graduated Legs.

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SMART SOCKS FOR DRESS

In Cashmere from Rs. 2 per pair.

Silk, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per pair.

SMART SOCKS FOR DAY WEAR

Striped Cashmere, from Rs. 2; Thin Thread, from Rs. 2-8; and Silk, from Rs. 7-8.

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SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Twelfth Extra Meeting.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6.

1st Race—New Arab Maiden Plate, 3-30 p.m.
2nd Race—The Lanowli Plate, 4 p.m.
3rd Race—The Karjat Plate, 4-30 p.m.
4th Race—The Goodwood Plate, 5 p.m.
5th Race—The Medium Arab Plate, 5-30 p.m.
6th Race—The March Plate, 6 p.m.
7th Race—Dealers Auction Plate, 6-30 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A Special Train leaves

Colaba	2-45 p.m.	(S. T.)
Church Gate	2-50 p.m.	
Arrives at Mahalaxmi ...	3 p.m.	

ADDITIONAL RACE.

Entry closed at 10 a. m. on Friday 5th March :—

THE MEDIUM ARAB PLATE.—Distance. [about 1 mile.

Mr M Goculdas's b a h Meerdhan, 5 years.
Messrs M Goculdass and Ali bin Talib's b a h Meazer, 6 years.
Mr Rama Govindjee's ch a h Aden 13 2 1-2, 4 years
Mr A Ebrahim's bl a h Nasri Pasha, 5 years.
Mr G K's ch a h Fritz, 14, 6 years.
Mr Dawood Essack's g a h Moscow, aged.
Mr D Runchordass' g a h Spearmint, aged.
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Merrily, 4 years.
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Grey Rose, 14, 5 years.
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Akrabad, 5 years.
Mr Hoosain Obayed's ch a h Dhafer, 6 years.
Mr Kassam Jurji's b a h Desert King, 5 years.

CECIL GREY,
[Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, March 5.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

FOURTH DAY.

Thursday, 11th March,

H. W. 2-37 p.m., S. T.

Race.—For yachts built to the old 30 footer rating belonging to the R.B.Y.C., I.Y.R U. time allowance for rating. Entrance fee, Rs. 10. First prize, Rs. 100; Second prize Rs. 50. Course No. 5 reversed + 7. Distance 18·2 miles. Start at 3 p.m.

Class Race.—For Pixie Class Yachts. Entrance fee, Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 60. Course No. 3+14. Distance 11·2 miles. Start at 3-5 p. m.

Tomtit Class and Handicap Race.—For boats of the Tomtit Class. Entrance fee, Rs. 5. First (class) prize, Rs. 65 ; Second (hcp.) prize, Rs. 40 ; Third (hcp.) prize, Rs. 20. Course No. 3+14. Distance 11·2 miles. Start at 3-10 p.m.

Handicap Race.—For Yachts of any size. Entrance fee, Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 60; Second prize, Rs. 30; Third prize, Rs. 15. Course No. 3+14. Distance 11·2 miles. Start at 3-15 p. m.

Handicap Race—For Lord Lamington's Challenge Cup. Open to Ships of the R. N. Course No. 42+14. Distance 9·9 miles. Start at 3-30 p. m.

REGATTA 1ST DAY R. B. Y. C. 3RD CHALLENGE CUP RACE.—Sails at 3 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Sapphire	7 3½	R.H.H. Hopkins and Major Muter, R. E.
Eileen IV	Scr	R. W. Fisher.

Course No. 7+3=17·2 miles.

REGATTA 1ST DAY "B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-15 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Erin...............	23 48	Officers, 116th Mahrattas.
Trixie	24 39	Officers, Gloucestershire Rgt
Pixie	17 51	E. Y. Watson, and J. E. Aspinwall.
Mannikin	25 30	Officers, R. A.
Peewit...........	30 35	Duncan Fraser.
Turquoise.........	Scr	J. W. Stokes & W. Darling
Melody...........	Scr	J. B. K. Macbeth.
Salbai	12 45	Capt H. G. H. Lewllien.

Course No. 38 reversed=10·16 miles. Time-limit—7 p.m.

REGATTA 1ST DAY "C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Tomtit	Scr	Capt. H. Gloster.
Coralie	3 24	Col. H. Mead.
Maud	2 33	Officers, R. E.
Clatha	8 30	J. J. Welch.
Lapwing	6 51	Capt. R. S. J. Gillespie, R. E.
Valkyree	12 45	R. Walker.
Sitara	10 12	J. E. Needham.
Jean	12 45	C. N. Moberley.
Curlew	5 6	C. A. Wordsworth.

Course No. 38 reversed=10·16 miles. Time-limit—7 p.m.

REGATTA 1ST DAY SHIPS BOAT HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 4 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
36' Pinnace I...	Scr	H. M. S. Hyacinth.
36' Pinnace II..	Scr	do.
34' Cutter	11 44	do.
30' Cutter I ...	19 48	do.
30' Cutter II...	19 48	do.
28' Gig	8 43	R. I. M. S. Hardinge.
28' Cutter I......	Scr	do.
28' Cutter II...	Scr	do.
28' Cutter III...	Scr	do.
30' Cutter I......	19 48	H. M. S. Perseus.
30' Cutter II ...	19 48	do.
28' Cutter	24 12	do.
30' Gig...........	19 48	do.
30' Cutter	19 48	R. I. M. S. Northbrook.

Course No. 11=8·8 miles.

MADRAS RACES.

March Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 5.

The March Meeting of the Madras Races opened on the Island yesterday. A feature of the afternoon was that A.H. Steale owned or rode the winners in all five events.

The following are the details :—

Jatprole Plate.—Kumara Rajah Pittapore's Claude Diwal, ridden by Steale.

The I. C. S. Cup.—Steale's Mustard, ridden by owner.

Your Majesty Cup.—A. Hamed's Solent, ridden by Steale.

I. M. S. Plate.—Rajah V. Kumara Kishen Bahadur's Pingpong, ridden by Steale.

High Court Plate.—Steale's Mustard, ridden by owner.

LAWN TENNIS.

Bengal Championship.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

In the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship Doubles yesterday, Warden and Kalberer beat Gresson and Drew (6—0 and 7—5). Goodall and Colonel Uille scratched against Atkinson and Deane.

KATHIAWAR RACES.

Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, MARCH 5.

The second day's races, which took place yesterday, were witnessed by a larger number of people than on the previous day. Most of the horses were trained by Mr. W. A. Fowler except the horses of the Manavadar Stable. Very few horses that ran in the races have had regular training, and a number of animals were no racers at all. The average running of the winning horses was somewhat less than two minutes a mile.

There were seven events in the card and they were fairly well contested for.

Three horses turned out for the "Agency Stakes," value Rs. 350, distance one mile. A handicap for ponies, C. B.'s and Arabs. Major Condon's Fashion, cleverly ridden by Melsom, won the race, giving a good distance to the other two.

The "Nawanagar Stakes," value Rs. 175, a handicap for horses, distance about one and a half mile. For this race four horses turned out, and the Bhownagar Lancers' Bhavani came first, well ridden by Kumar Shri Chintaman Rao of Sangli.

The "Midget Handicap," value Rs. 175, distance 6 furlongs, was carried off by Calcutta, belonging to the Chief of Manavadar, capitally ridden by Melsom. Five ran in this race.

The "Charger Stakes," value Rs. 175, for all chargers the property of Imperial Service Troops in Kathiawar, distance 6 furlongs, was also carried off by the Bhownagar Lancers' Billy, closely followed by Leila and Kedo belonging to the Bhownagar and Jamnagar Lancers. Five ran in this race.

For the "Pony Handicap," value Rs. 350, distance 5 furlongs, four horses turned out, and the race was won by Manohari of the Jamnagar Lancers, well ridden by Captain F. Adams, with Chintaman Rao's Bijla a good second. There was a dead heat between the third and the fourth.

Five turned out for the "Scurry Handicap," value Rs. 350, distance 6 furlongs. This race, too, was won by the Bhownagar Lancers' Bijly, with Mr. I. Monteath's Day Dawn a good second.

Eight horses competed for the "Virpur Handicap," value Rs. 175, distance 5 furlongs, and Major Condon's Young Sunjer landed a winner with Grey Bird and Flicker closely following.

Melsom, who is almost a dwarf, is a professional jockey and has won many races in England and in India. He was apprenticed in early life to the Duke of Portland's stables.

POLO.

Divisional Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 5.

The 33rd Cavalry met the Royal Fusiliers in the semi-final of the 9th Division Polo Tournament, playing on the 13th Hussars ground. Captain Gillies, Messrs. Passy and Ferris and Lieutenant-Colonel Edwards (back) represented the Cavalry, while the Royal Fusiliers were composed of Messrs. Northbomford and Cope and Captains Ashburner and Lee (back). Colonel Cookson and Captain Stoppford umpired.

The Fusiliers had the best of the first chukker, Cope scoring neatly off the ball passed by Northbomford.

The Fusiliers pressed in the second chukker, then the 33rd forced back play from midfield and Passy equalised.

The Hussars assumed the aggressive in the following chukker, Ferris just failing to score. Play centred strongly in midfield, till Gillies contrived to pass to Passy, who shot the second goal for the Cavalry.

The Hussars had much the better of the fourth chukker endangering the Fusiliers' flags frequently, Gillies ultimately driving the third goal.

In the fifth chukker Gillies, after a magnificent run, passed cleverly to Passy and rode Ashburner off, leaving Passy an uninterrupted drive. For the Fusiliers Northbomford and Lee attacked unsuccessfully, and the Cavalry nearly added to their score. A short time before the finish Ashburner and Lee muffed a fine chance to score from a free hit against the Fusiliers.

In the last chukker the ball was frequently at the Fusiliers' end and Ferris nearly added to the Cavalry lead. The Fusiliers then made a supreme effort, and Lee by dint of play secured another goal for his side. The Fusiliers tried hard on resumption to equalise, but failed, and the 33rd won by 3 goals to 2.

Passy was certainly the mainstay of his side.

The finals between the 33rd and the 13th Hussars will be played on Saturday.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Captain Herbert Watkins Grubb, the Border Regiment, son of Lieutenant Colonel A. Grubb J.P. (late Royal Art.) and Mrs. Grubb, of Elsfield House, near Hollingbourne, Kent, and Noel, daughter of Capt. Arthur Mears (late Madras Staff Corps) and Mrs. Mears, of Huggings Hall, Cranbrook, Kent.

WITH reference to that egregious group of political prigs, the India Civil Rights Committee, the "Times" says:—Mr. Guy Liddell, writing from the Royal Automobile Club sends us a copy of a letter which he addressed to the hon. secretary of the India Civil Rights Committee on Jan. 20, in reference to the circular issued by that body, stating its aims. The letter was as follows :—"As a long resident in India, I am interested in the India Civil Rights Committee, and before joining I should like to know whether the gentlemen named in your circular have been resident in India and for how long. I enclose a list of the gentlemen referred to, which kindly return with your reply," Mr. Liddell writes to us that he has received no reply, and adds:—"The fact is that the said committee is formed of men for the most part absolutely ignorant of India or the ways of Indians, and as such are quite incapable of leading public opinion in the matter."

BOMBAY HUNT.

LAST Thursday morning the Meet of the Bombay Foxhounds was held at Santa Cruz. The increasing heat in the weather made the prospects of good sport somewhat speculative, but a most enjoyable morning has to be recorded. With the least possible delay a move was made for the familiar covert near to the dry tank in the direction of Parla, and hounds within a few seconds of entering the spinney spoke loudly to the scent of a jackal. Away went the Pack across a fine stretch of ricefields, and skirting the edge of the brickfield came out on to the open Melon Ground not far from the Cross Roads. From this spot they made a B line straight across the Melon Ground to Sahar Hill, turning round the corner of this hill just in the same way as we are wont to do at the commencement of the proceedings when meeting there. Carrying a good head through the wood on the farther side of the hill, the hounds enter the Bomanwadi Valley and run across the top end of it. Many of the banks which surround the ricefield in the neighbourhoos have recently been built up, and with the addition of the newly formed ditch by the side of these banks, the obstacles are rendered very much more formidable and a horse requires to stretch himself a good deal to jump them satisfactorily. Leaving this rice country hounds swerve to the left and a very rough area of melon ground has to be crossed, but fortunately many of us were able to make use of a welcome cart tract which runs through the middle of this dangerous piece of land. Just as we reached the hamlet of Vangoli hounds swept again to the left, and across the bottom end of the aforesaid Bomanwadi Valley, went straight up the slope of Chuckla Hill, crossed the lane, and into the Chuckla Groves. In this thickly wooded neighbourhood some pleasant cactus fencing caused us a good deal of interest. Dipping across the valley to Pereira's Hill we sink down this hill as if going straight for Jackal Hill, but apparently some native cultivators in the fields caused the jackal to take a sharp turn to the right, as before coming within a couple of hundred yards of the hill, hounds took a quick turn to the right and made straight for the Andheri Road. Just before reaching this road some murderous barbed wire fences had to be very carefully avoided. There is nothing more dongerous to cross-country riding than barbed wire, as anybody who has ever suffered from it will admit. Neither the horse nor the rider can see it, and consequently the result is that without the slightest warning the pair of them are sent rolling over on the ground. This particular barbed wire near the Andheri Road was the cause of a nasty accident last season to one of our hard riding hunt officials, but luckily yesterday morning the whole field found their way through some broken strands of the wire without mishap though one or two people were seen only pulling up just in time in response to the warning cries of those who knew of the existence of the wire. Crossing the road the chase was carried on for a considerable distance parallel with the railway over a pleasant line of riding country. Hounds after some time made a ring round to the hill which lies on the Andheri side of the historic Mango Tope, and ran straight up the hill, on the top of which a very formidable stone wall took more than one person a good deal of getting over, the spikey aloe plants on either side of the wall not being particularly fancied by some of the horses. Leaving this wall behind us we canter down the familiar lane alongside the Mango Tope and rounding Roberts' corner enter the open Palm Woods, but apparently the jackal which had already been hunted for so long did not care to face a further protracted gallop to the Goregaum jungles. He accordingly kept to the right, and set his mask for the caves at Marole, but just before reaching them the hounds were able to overtake him and kill him. The run throughout had been excellent, as the country traversed was as good as any to be found in Salsette. The plethora of jumps of all sorts and descriptions added naturally greatly to the interest of the chase, and one cannot but have feelings of sincere regret that these charming gallops, owing to climatic conditions, cannot be continued for very much longer.

Hounds next meet to-morrow at Sahar Hill.

JACKAL.

BOMBAY MEDICAL EXHIBITION.

A New "Dilutor."

One of the largest and best appointed stands at the Bombay Medical Exhibition which is now attracting such large crowds to the Oval is that of Messrs. Marsland Price and Co., the well-known sanitary engineers of Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay. Among the numerous specialities which they exhibit is the Wolff's patent "dilutor" for the dilution of night-soil for septic treatment, of which they are the sole makers. This instrument is one which materially increases the efficiency of plant for the septic treatment. All night-soil which is taken from latrines which are not fitted with water-flushing arrangements, must be diluted with water in certain proportion before the anærobic bacteria can perform their functions. This patent dilutor carries out the necessary dilution automatically, and for more than two years now it has been working with great success at Bulsar on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

The dilutor uses 2,750 gallons of water per day for a population of about 400 people. This quantity works out at about seven gallons per head, and a very satisfactory effluent is obtained. The effluent is distributed over a filter by tappers, at the rate of 400 gallons per day per square yard, and the final effluent answers the test of giving no subsequent fermentation besides being devoid of any smell. It is used for growing plantains, chillies, sugarcane, lucerne grass and kitchen vegetables. At Bulsar, where the country is level, the septic tank is built above the ground level in order to give the required height for the filter, and the dilutor is reached by a staircase. But where sufficient fall is available, one or more dilutors can be placed at convenient places, and the effluent run through 1½ inch galvanised pipes to a septic tank built at some distance from any dwellings. This arrangement is proposed for the Ajmere and Phulera stations on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

Visitors will also be invited to inspect specimens of re-enforced concrete, which is fast replacing stone, wood and cast-iron for building purposes. Amongst some of the more important works where the firm have recently used this material are Khargpur village (housing 15,000 people), Bombay Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Poona and Nasik Police lines and Madras Road bridge. They also show asbestos slates, which are fire-proof and non-conductive of heat and electricity, and a number of special designs for European, native and soldiers' latrines. This stand should be visited by everyone who is interested in improved sanitation.

MR. JOHN LONG will shortly publish a new novel by Harold Bindloss. It is entitled "The Greater Power," and is a story of Colonial life in which a young Englishman, who rashly undertakes to reclaim a flooded valley on the Canadian Pacific Slope, and the daughter of a forest rancher who finds him half dead in the snow, largely figure. The book relates his struggle with frost and flood, and also deals with the conflicting influence of two women upon the man's character.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE annual general meetings of five of the Mill Companies, worked by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., as Secretaries, Managers, and Agents, were held at their offices in Forbes Street yesterday afternoon. Mr. H. R. Greaves, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided at the meetings, which were held at short intervals of time ; and there was a fairly good attendance of shareholders. The directors' reports and audited accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1908, in connection with each of the mills were approved, confirmed, and adopted. The directors who retired by rotation, in accordance with Clause 88 of the Articles of Association, were re-elected directors for the ensuing year ; and the auditors of the past year were re-appointed for the ensuing year with a remuneration of Rs. 300 per annum. Dividends were declared as follows :—James Greaves Mills, Rs. 15 per share ; the Connaught Mills, Rs. 15 per share ; and the Howard and Bullough Mills, Rs, 30 per share. Other resolutions were passed in accordance with the recomendations made by the directors in their respective reports.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Your Directors beg to submit their annual report with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss Account made up to 31st December, 1908, shewing a loss of Rs. 1,32,333-2-2, less Rs. 1,662-12-8, the amount brought forward from last account, making a total loss of Rs. 1,30,670-5-6, which they recommend should be carried forward. The past year has been a very unfortunate one, as owing to the failure of the Company's largest buyer, 14,700 bales which they had contracted for, were thrown on our hands, at a time when sales were most difficult to effect owing to the great fall in China Exchanges which fell from Rs. 226 in October to Rs. 182 at the end of December. In addition to the exchange difficulties, labour has been very unsatisfactery ; strikes and riots were unfortunately experienced, and although they were soon over, the effect was felt almost to the end of the year. Now at the turn of the year we are pleased to state everything is in a much more satisfactory state—the Company's production is well sold ahead at a profitable margin—stocks in China unsold and uncleared which were 142,000 bales in December, 1907, are reduced to 72,000 bales in December, 1908. The yarn consignments enclosed are shewn in the balance sheet at a value of Rs. 4,62,898-7-0; these are now all sold and exchange covered, and will shew a profit that will come into next account. During the year the card room of No. 1 Mill has received large additions of new machinery; the renewals have had a good effect on the production of the mill both as regards quality and quantity. The new, or No. 2 Mill, has been kept in a throughly sound and up-to-date condition. Insurances.—The Company's premises, including machinery, stores, cotton and yarn therein, together with the cotton stored in godowns, are fully insured for Rs. 48,64,600. Directors.—Messrs. H. Kreis and Arthur C. Payne retire by rotation in accordance with Clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram has expressed his wish to retire from the Board, as his health necessitated such a step. Your directors regret the cause and trust he may speedily be restored to good health, and enjoy a well-earned retirement. Since their last report, the directors have had to lament the death of their esteemed friend and colleague Mr. David Gostling, who first joined the Board in 1881, and in whom your directors have lost a colleague who was of great assistance to the Board.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Your directors beg to submit their annual report with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account made up to 31st December, 1908, shewing a toss of Rs. 50,973-0-2, less Rs. 3,692-11-7, the amount brought forward from last account, making a total loss of Rs. 47,280-4-7, which they recommend should be carried forward. The unsatisfactory results of the past year are largely due to the failure of one of the Company's largest buyers who was unable to take up 950 bales, together with the strikes and labour troubles experienced in April, May and June last. Large stocks and falling Exchanges in China also aggravated the position. We are pleased to state, however, the present year opens favourably, and your Mill's production is well sold ahead at a profitable margin. The machinery has been kept in an efficient state of repair and is in good order. The yarn consignments unclosed are shewn in the balance sheet at a value of Rs. 3,54,840-10-0 ; these are now all sold and exchange covered and will shew a profit that will come into next account. In view of the large sums provided in past years, your directors do not recommend that any addition should be credited to depreciation account this year. As prospects are brighter, they recommend that a dividend of Rs. 15 per share be paid, and the same taken from the reserve fund. Insurances.—The Company's premises, including machinery, stores, cotton and yarn therein together with the cotton stored in godown are fully insured for Rs. 22,15,600. Directors.—Messrs. A. C. Payne, and S. B. Broacha retire by rotation in accordance with Clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram has expressed his wish to retire from the Board, as his health necessitated such a step. Your directors regret the cause and trust he may speedily be restored to good health, and enjoy a well-earned retirement. Since their last report the directors have had to lament the death of their esteemed friend and colleague Mr. David Gostling, in whom your directors have lost a colleague who was of great assistance to the Board.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIRECTORS REPORT.

Your directors beg to submit their annual report with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account made up to 31st December, 1908, showing a loss of Rs. 43,196 8-11 less Rs. 4,659-11-8, the amount brought forward from last account, making a total loss of Rs. 38,536-13-3, which they recommend should be carried forward. During the year we unfortunately have experienced strikes and labour troubles, which have had much to do with the unsatisfactory working of the mill. Large stocks in China, also a falling Exchange, together with 1.075 bales cancelled owing to the failure of the Company's largest buyer, have added to the difficulties of the period under review. We are pleased to state, however, everything is now in a satisfactory condition ; the Mill's production is well sold ahead at a profitable margin. The new machinery ordered last year is giving great satisfaction, and more is being added this year which will greatly improve the quality and quantity of our production. The yarn consignments unclosed are shown in the balance sheet at a value of Rs. 1,39,552-5-6; these are now all sold and exchange covered, and will shew a profit that will come into next account. In view of the large sums credited in past years to depreciation account, your directors do not propose to add anything this year. As prospects are brighter, they recommend that a dividend of Rs. 15 per share be paid and the same taken from the reserve fund Insurances.—The Company's premises, including machinery, stores, cotton and yarn therein, together with the cotton stored in godowns, are fully covered for Rs. 20,53,000. Directors.—Messrs. H. Kreis and S. B. Broacha retire by rotation in accordance with Clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re election. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram has expressed his wish to retire from the Board as his health necessitated such a step. Your directors regret the cause, and trust he may speedily be restored to good health and enjoy a well-earned retirement. Since their last report, the directors have had to lament the death of their esteemed friend and colleague, Mr. David Gostling, in whom your directors have lost a colleague who was of great assistance to the Board.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Your directors beg to submit their annual report with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account made up to 31st December, 1908, showing a loss of Rs. 6,372-13-6, less Rs. 2,625-2-10, the amount brought forward from last account, making a total loss of Rs. 3,747-10-8 which they recommend should be carried forward. The past year has been a most trying and difficult one at the beginning owing to the failure of one of the Company's largest buyers, 4,800 bales were thrown on our hands when sales were difficult to effect owing to large stocks and falling rates of Exchange in China; later in the the year the working of the Mill was seriously hampered by the riots and strikes ; the labour unrest was felt almost to the end of Novembes. We are pleased to state that the present year opens with much more favourable prospects; the production is well sold ahead at a profitable margin. As the Company has ample funds your directors recommend that a dividend of Rs. 30 per share be paid for the past year, the amount to be taken out of the reserved fund. The yarn consignments unclosed are shown in the balance sheet at a value of Rs. 1,52,069-11-7 ; these are now all sold and exchange covered. and will shew a profit that will come into next acconnt. The machinery has been kept in an efficient state of repair and is in good order. In view of the large sums provided in past years, your directors do not recommend that any should be credited to deprecation account this year. Insurances.—The Company's premises, including machinery, stores cotton and yarn therein, together with the cotton stored in godowns, are fully insured for Rs, 25,83,500. Directors.—Messrs. H. Kreis and Arthur C. Payne retire by rotation in accordance with Clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram has expresed his wish to retire from the Board as his health necessitated such a step. Your directors regret the cause and trust he may speedily be restored to good health and enjoy a well-earned retirement.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Your directors beg to submit their annual report with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account made up to 31st December, 1908, shewing a loss of Rs. 75,728-7-11, which they recommend should be carried forward.

The past year has been a very unfortunate one. as owing to the failure of the Company's largest buyer, the large number of 3,550 bales were cancelled and thrown back on our hands, this occurring at a time when sales were most difficult to effect owing to heavy stocks in China and falling Exchanges added to our troubles. Later on strikes and riots were unfortunately experienced in Bombay, and our labour troubles affected us up to the end of the year. The yarn consignments unclosed are shewn in the balance sheet at Rs. 2,89,309-12-3. These are now all sold, exchange covered and will shew a profit that will come into the text account. Additonal machinery has been placed in the carding department, and othewise the machinery has been kept in an efficient state and good order. The present year, we are pleased to state, opens promisingly ; the Company's yarn is in good demand, well sold forward at prices that shew a small margin of profit, and our labour troubles are at an end. Insurances.—The Company's premises, including machinery, stores, cotton and yarn therein, together with the cotton stored in godowns, are fully insured for Rs. 22,88,600. Directors.—Messrs. E. T. Lambert and Byramji Nasservanji Seervai retire by rotation in accordance with Clause 89 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram has expressed his wish to retire from the Board as his health necessitated such a step. Your directors regret the cause and trust he may speedily be restored to good health and enjoy a well-earned retirement. Since their last report, the directors have had to lament the death of their esteemed friend and colleague Mr. David Gostling, in whom your directors have lost a colleague who was of great assistance to the Board.

A vote of thank to the chairman closed the proceedings.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 6th March.

775. It is notified for information that the Inspector-General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Battalion at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 16th instant on the Oval. This date is liable to alteration.

776. Medals.—Application for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

777. Rifle Meeting.—The following matches will be fired on the Rifle Range at Colaba :—

Match 3 500 Yds. on 6th March.

Firing to commence at 7 a.m.

The following Cadet Matches will be fired on the Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar :—

Matches 9 and 10 200 Yds, on 8th March.
" 16 Blaney Challenge Cup on 9th March.

Firing to commence at 3 p. m.

Programme can be obtained at Head-Quarters.

Post Entries will be allowed owing to the notice given being so short.

Matches 4 and 7 will be fired at Ghat Kopar (and not at Colaba as previously notified) on Sunday the 7th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a. m.

Matches 5 and 6 to be fired at Ghat Kopar on the 10th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

Cadets Marching Competition from Kurla to Ghat Kopar on the morning of 17th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

Match No. 13.—Marching Competition for Adults will probably be held on the 14th instant from Kurla to Santa Cruz.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

Matches 14 and 27.—Bayley Coy Challenge Shield and Highland Challenge Cup will take place at Ghat Kopar on 21st instant.

778. Strength.—The undernamed having resigned are struck off the strength :—

No. 6474	Vol.	E. A. Carey	"C" Coy.
No. 5189	"	E. Allimore	
No. 5990	"	E. Bunnetal	
No. 6057	"	C. Donoghue	
No. 4885	"	N. Essia	
No. 5026	"	E. Gilder	
No. 6146	"	W. Henderson	
No. 6509	"	L. Mitchell	
No. 6028	"	J. Esperance	
No. 4136	"	D J. McDonnell	
No. 6025	"	H. Roache	
No. 6030	"	J. Robbins	
No. 2624	"	P. W. Sullen	
No. 6233	"	C. Vincent	
No. 6032	"	J. Wells	
No. 6251	Cadets	C. H. Binks	"H" Coy.
No. 6147	"	E. S. Williams	
No. 6482	"	E. Clarke	"K" Coy.
No. 6480	"	W. Greengrass	
No. 6556	"	L. Lester	

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th March.

576 COMPETITIONS.

The D. R. F. and Wheal Cup Competitions will take place on Sunday the 7th instant at Mahaluxmi commencing at 11 a. m. instead of 8 a.m, as previously ordered.

578 CLASS FIRING.

The 109th Infantry Range at Santa Cruz will be available for class firing on Monday the 8th instant being a Holiday it is hoped that any member who has not fired his class will endeavour to do so on that date. Train leaves Colaba at 6-55 a.m.

579 PARADES.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.—6" B.L.C. Gun and Battery Drill for the Gatacre Cup Teams, at Mahaluxmi Battery on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 5 p. m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

580 PRACTICE.

The Elementary practice ordered for Sunday 7th instant is unavoidably postponed till Sunday the 14th instant.

No. 1 and 2 Companies will fire their Elementary and Service Instructional Practice from the 6" B. L. C. at Mahaluxmi on Sunday, the 14th March commencing at 11 a.m.

581 INSPECTIONS.

The G. O. C. and Inspector Coast Defences India will inspect the Corps at Mahaluxmi on Sunday the 21st March. Every member including reservists, must attend this parade or if sickness prevents obtain a Medical Certificate.

B. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY RELIEF SOCIETY.

THE annual general meeting of the King Edward VII Relief Society for the Poor of Bombay was held yesterday at Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaum Back Road. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna presided.

The following are extracts from the annual report :—"This Society was formed on the 3rd October, 1906. On that day a meeting was held at Sir Mangaldas House, of some of the influential residents of Bombay, to consider what measures should be taken to carry out the suggestion thrown by Rao Bahadur Rangnath Sadashiv Jayakar in his appeal regarding the suppression of mendicancy and beggarism in Bombay and the means to grant relief to the suffering and helpless poor of the city. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., then presided and a large Committee was appointed to co-operate and a communication was sent to them. What then seemed urgently needed was a well regulated organisation of public benevolence from which charity should be distributed to the really deserving. Among other things it was then stated that the duty of the organisation was : (1) To collect subscriptions and donations for forming a general charity fund ; (2) to spread sound views on the subject of charity and the work to be initiated in relation therewith ; (3) to conduct investigation and take fitting action in all cases of poverty ; (4) to suppress mendicancy and professional beggarism, as far as practicable ; (5) to visit the needy as often as possible and to render them help ; and (6) generally do all that may be needed to carry out the aims and objects of the Society. Since then several meetings of the Society were held, at one of which rules were framed, adopted, printed and circulated among the members. Rule 23 provides that it shall also be the duty of the Office-bearers and other members of the Managing Committee to adopt means for providing, equipping and carrying on industrial institutions for the technical instruction of the people for whom it is desired provision shall be made, or to whom assistance shall be given, and such industrial institutions shall, so far as is possible, consist of the following Departmeet :—(a) Carpentry Department, (b) Smith's Department, (c) Laundry Department, (d) Tailoring Department, and (e) Such other Departments as may from time to time be added by a vote of the Managing Committee. Rule 24 provides that it shall also be the duty of the Managing Committee to provide premises for such industrial institution and for the location of the recipients of help from the Fund, and to erect, rent and maintain such premises as may be necessary for the purpose. All this work will under ordinary circumstances, be under the observation of the Managing Committee. Many gentlemen subsequently sent their names expressing their sympathies and promising to co-operate with the objects of the Society. At the meeting of the Society which was held on the 15th July 1908, under the presidency of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., certain resolutions were passed. Rao Bahadur Rangnath S. Jayakar waited on the Commissioner of Police, Mr. H. G. Gell, who has expressed his sympathy with the movement in his letter dated the 20th November 1908, which stated : "A systematic effort to relieve real distress must meet with the sympathy of the public in general and it seems to me that your proposals are in the right direction. Great care will have to be taken, however, to see that paupers are not spoilt by too generous treatment. Your chief difficulty will be to strike a happy mean and so manage that your homes are neither too attractive nor too forbidding. I must admit that I am rather afraid you may at first at any rate, enduce a number of paupers to come inte Bombay from outside. If you can prevent this, then I think you will be doing a really good work." It now remains to adopt a line of working out the objects of the Society. As regads the accounts, subscription has been received from forty-one members and a donation of Rs 10 from Rao Bahadur Nagardas Narottamdas Nanavati to whom our best thanks are due. The amount thus received from subscription and donation is Rs. 502. Out of the amount received Rs. 108 have been paid as peon's charges and Rs 30 to the writer employed from time to time, making a total of Rs. 138 and leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 364 out of which will have to be paid preliminary charges for which no memo has yet been received. The Committee respectfully invites the hearty co-operation of all charitably disposed gentlemen towards the furtherance of the object which decidedly requires a large capital and income, in the absence of which the Institution cannot do any fair work. The Committee had great hopes in the promise that was given to its President by a millionaire to assist the Society by a very handsome donation of Rs 100,000, but unfortunately that gentleman has since been snatched away by the cruel hand of death from amongst us. Another gentleman had promised a donation of Rs. 30,000 who has also unfortunately met with a similar fate. His son, however, was appealed to on the subject and he has given the same hopes of fulfilling the promise of his deceased father. The Committee trusts that it will be fortunate enough to get that amount and several other gentlemen will follow his example and thus enable the Society to carry on the object of the Society forthwith. It is not that our gentlemen do not make charity, and that this will be a burden to them, but what is required is to divert their charity through a recognised Institution which will be a credit to them and their country. With such handsome donations and a thousand subscribers at the outset, the Committee will be placed in a position to commence work at once and they earnestly pray to God that He may graciously inspire into the minds of all the people that solemn desire of helping the Institution which will be unique of its kind in India. The report was adopted.

The following were elected Office-bearers for the year: President:—Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhathavdekar, Kt. Vice Presidents:—Messrs. Tribhowandass Munguldass Nathoobhoy, J. A. D. Mc Bain, Amiruddin Tyabji, Mr. Tulsidas Keshavdas and Rao Bahadur Rangnath Sadashiv Jayakar. Honorary Joint Secretaries:—Messrs. Vinayakrao Bapuji S. Kothare, Dr. Meherjibhai Rustamji Setna, Dr. D. A. De Monte, Abdeali M. Kajiji, and Manganlal Dalpatram Khakhar. Honorary Treasurer:—Mr. Anandrao Sundarji. Honorary Auditors:—Messrs. K. Subramani Aiyar, and Runchhoddas. Tribhovandas. Committee of Management:—Messrs. Frank Harrison, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lallji, Rao Saheb Manaji Rajooji, Kalliandas Keshavdas, V. B. Talpade, Rao Bahadur Dhondiba Hanmantrao Barde, Khan Saheb Nasservanji, and Alexander M. Tod, Janardhan Gopal, Rao Bahadur Narayan Trimback Vaidya, Rao Bahadur Nagardas Narotamdas Nanavati, Dr. Atmaram Vasudeo Velkar, Dr. B. Daderker, Sayaji Nagooji, Mathuradas Goculdas, Dr. N. G. Deshmukh, Tribhovandas Narottamdas Malvi, Rao Bahadur Ellappa Balaram, Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathu Sailor, Rao Bahadur Vassanji Khimji, Messrs. E. Khoti, Vinayak Sadanand Joshi, Chunilal Vrizbhukhandas Mehta, Jagmohandas Bhaisett, Motilal Jamnadas, Damodhardas G. Sukhadwala, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dharamsi Murarji Gokuldas, Madhavrao Kashinath, and Bhuwanidas Narondas Motiwala.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

DHARWAR REEFS GOLD MINE.

Return for February.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 5.

During February, 1,492 tons of ore were crushed at the Dharwar Reefs Gold Mine, from which 453 ozs. of gold were obtained. Accumulated tailings therefrom give an assay value of 3 dwts. 14 grs. per ton. Extended experimental tests on tailings sands are being carried out in view to a successful treatment on a practical basis for three weeks. During he said period 15 heads of stamps only were at work due to the broken Cam shaft. A new shaft is daily expected from England.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

SEASON IN BOMBAY.

THE following telegram was sent from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, dated 3rd March :—There was slight rain during week in parts of Sind. Standing rabi crops are slightly damaged by frost in parts of Larkana and Ahmedabad, by insects and locusts in parts of Karachi, by wind in parts of Upper Sind Frontier and by disease in parts of Poona, and suffering from want of misture in parts of Thar and Parkar and Sholapur. Cotton withering in parts of Bijapur and damaged by frost in parts of Ahmedabad and Kathiawar and by disease in parts of Bijapur. Corps are generally in fair to good condition elsewhere. Threshing of kharif crops nearly completed in Kolaba and continued in parts of Kanara, East and West Khandesh and Nasik. Cotton picking continues in parts Gujarat, Karnatak, Kolhapur and Gujarat Native States. Lands being prepared for next season in parts of Deccan and Belgaum. Harvesting of rabi crops is generally in progress. Supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of West Khandesh Bijapur, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in parts of Deccan and Cutch and generally in good condition. Supply of drinking water is sufficient except in parts of West Khandesh, Nasik, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation is sufficient except in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, West Khandesh and Nasik. Prices of food-grains continue high. Prices have fallen in Karachi, Hyderabad, Thana, East Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Sholapur, risen in Upper Sind Frontier and generally stationary in other districts. Quantity purchasable per rupee is in Sind 19 to 41 per cent., in Gujarat 15 to 62 per cent., in Konkan 9 to 26 per cent., in Deccan 17 to 47 per cent. and in Karnatak 32 to 91 per cent., less than normal. Stocks of grain adequate. Some emigration is in progress in Bijapur. 300 persons are on one relief work in Badami Taluka of Bijapur, Elsewhere labourers get sufficient employment. Cultivating and labouring classes are generally in fair condition.

DIVINE SERVICE.

2ND SUNDAY IN LENT.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Woodward in E. flat.
Hymns.—92, 183, 315.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher—The Bishop of the Diocese.
Canticles.—Woodward in A.
Hymns.—512, 250, 165.
Collections for Cathedral High Schools.

Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Wednesdays and Fridays Evensong Choral 6-30 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—108, 313, 280.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—184, 260, 169.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—266, 259, 214.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist Thursday.
10 a. m.—Matins—Daily.
5-15 p.m.—Mothers Union. "The Banyans."

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for the Bible Society.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns.—89. 318, 551.
8-45 a. m.—Matins and Address.
Hymns.—88, 93.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—89, 277, 512, 255, 26.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Longmore.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Nicholson.
Alms for Church Expenses.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

The Seamen's Church.

Hours of Service.

Daily, 8-30 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Sunday.

11 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—United Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—119, 33.
Hymns.—145, 578, 237.
Annual Collection for the British and Foreign Bible Society.
Preacher—Rev. J. Cameron.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD,

Opposite the Byculla Club.

Pastor—Rev. H. E. Barrell.

Sunday.

9 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.—Preaching Services.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
The evening offertory for the Bible Society.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p. m. —Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-45 a.m.—Holy Communion. (Choral.)
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Catechising.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher—Rev. P. R. Brinton.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

Clare Road, Byculla.

Rev. C. B. Hill, B. A., Pastor.

8-15 a. m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a. m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion.

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⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1909.

BENGAL, PAST AND PRESENT.

"BENGAL: Past and Present," the journal of the Calcutta Historical Society, in its new number publishes some wonderfully interesting papers. Bombay has never been so served. The number abounds with stories of people and places which tend to prolong the interest of sojourners in the city they make their temporary home. The first contribution is a chapter of Anglo-Indian ghost-stories, precedence being given to one concerning Hastings House, which Lord Curzon took over seven or eight years ago for use as a State guest-house. We do not know if the ghosts survived the renovations, but for years after his death, it is said Warren Hastings drove nightly up the avenue in a coach and four and alighting walked through the house in search of a black-wood bureau containing, among other things, two miniatures and some documents which were prized by him. A curious corroboration is mentioned in Gleig's biography, where a letter of Hastings referring to the loss of these articles is mentioned, and it is a fact that an advertisement for them appeared in the "Calcutta Gazette" of 6th September 1787. Ellerton House, which once stood in Free School Street, had the reputation of being haunted, but the house was pulled down and the ghost either sought a fresh habitation or ceased to haunt this sublunary sphere. The author of the paper, however, gives a few of what he tells us are authenticated ghost-stories. The others he has only heard tell of. Sir Anthony Buller, a Judge of the Old Supreme Court, whose wife and family were in England, was disturbed one night by a vision of his wife which, when he approached, gradually receded and faded away. Subsequently it transpired that at that very hour the wife had died. The ghost of a murdered woman haunted the house in which she met her death in Dharmtolla. The Rev. A. F. Lacroix relates a visitation by the spirit of his predecessor, who died leaving his mission accounts in hopeless confusion. When Mr. Lacroix was engaged trying to unravel the figures, the figure of a man in clerical garb rose as it were out of the ground, glided to the office-table and drawing forth a certain document placed it uppermost on the papers and immediately vanished. The solution of the problem lay in the document which had thus been revealed.

The note-books of Justice John Hyde form the subject of a chapter by Mr. W. K. Firminger. Hyde was a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court from 1774 to 1796. His note-books, preserved in the Bar Library, number seventy-three volumes, of which fifty-nine are in fair copy. Says the writer :—"It may perhaps have been the case that Hyde was at times an exceedingly misguided and obdurate person—his Chief made not a few complaints as to his conduct on the Bench—but no one can study these notes without forming the highest opinion as to the writer's personal integrity and above all his extraordinary diligence as a public servant." Sir Elijah Impey was often away and occupied at another post of great importance. Chambers was invariably late in his attendance at Court, often sick and often absent. Sir William Jones, strenuous worker that he was, had predilections for Chittagong, Krishnagar and Chinsurah, but Hyde was almost always on the spot and there the first of all. His note-books are regarded as a mine of historical and legal information. It has been said of them, had the more important of the cases scattered through the note-books of Sir Robert Chambers and Mr. Justice Hyde been published fifty years ago, much contrariety of judgment would probably have been avoided. And Mr. Firminger adds: "Very much the same thing may be said as to the importance of Hyde's note-books to the historian—if the contents of the note-books had been better known, the historians as well as the lawyers, might have been spared much contrariety of judgment." The note-books have, it appears, "been most diligently cared for by the Bar authorities, but the paper in some important volumes is so decayed by time that to open them beneath an electric fan would be to court ruin, and a paper-weight placed on a page would force its way through them." And, adds Mr. Firminger, if this rich mine of historical evidence cannot be worked soon and speedily, the opportunity is to be regarded as lost for ever.

It is necessary to skip over a number of instructive contributions and we can now only briefly refer to the review of Mrs. Fay's letters by Elliot Walter Madge, who rightly regards that work as one of the most rare and entertaining books on India during the time of Warren Hastings. Mrs. Fay, it will be remembered, was one of the first to attempt the overland route. When their ship, the *Nathalia*, touched at Calicut, Mrs. Fay and her husband were imprisoned by Hyder Ali, but after undergoing a series of privations they managed to get off to Calicut via Cochin and Madras. Apparently their only object in going to Calcutta was that Fay might join the legal profession there, but in associating himself with the party of Philip Francis against Hastings and uniting with others in resisting a proposed house-tax, he was obliged to leave through want of briefs, and his wife, being deprived of everything she had except her clothes, took refuge in the house of Sir Robert Chambers. Subsequently she tried millinery but failed and died while her book was passing through the press. In it she related many unique experiences, with many humorous touches, and her personal criticisms are marvels of frankness—as, for example, the purser of the ship she travelled on was a well informed little Frenchman "who sings an excellent song and has as many tricks as a monkey;" while of the Captain she observes : "The oaths he swears by are most horrible and he prides himself on inventing new ones." Elsewhere she relates the story of an offer of marriage made to her at Santa Cruz by an Irishman, who declared : "If you'll marry me I'll be drunk every day of my life, just for joy." But she ruminates : "Irresistible as the last argument was, my heart of adamant withstood it; and a little later on the poor fellow was killed by a shot in the streets of Santa Cruz at the time of Lord Nelson's attack against it."

◆

OPIUM AND THE CHINESE. THE speech of His Excellency Tang Shao Yi, Special Envoy to England from the Emperor of China, in reply to a deputation and address from the anti-opium societies in London, was as frank as it was enlightening. The envoy, who was a student in America in the early seventies, evidently imbibed there broad views of the progress he desired for his native country, but his hope of seeing China abandon the opium habit was not strong until he was sent by his Government to India in 1905 to take part in the Lhasa Convention. While in India he made the acquaintance of Mr. (now Sir Norman) Baker, then Finance Minister. Mr. Baker told him that the Government of India could very well do without the opium revenue. Tang Shao Yi was surprised and delighted at receiving that information from so competent an authority, and when later the subject was brought up in England and he had returned to China, he was enabled to tell his Government that "the British public was very anti-opium" and moreover that the Indian Government cared not at all for its opium revenue. Logically, then, the problem was one simply for the Chinese people themselves and for them alone to solve. He had already thought out rules for the suppression of the opium curse, and he then drew up regulations by order of the Chinese Government. Three years seemed to him a very reasonable time to allow for the eradication of the opium habit, but his Government was against so radical a measure and even vetoed his suggestion of a six years limit, deciding instead on a period of ten years for carrying out the Imperial decree. Tang Shao Yi does not believe in the long delay, for unless the change is wrought within two or three years he declares it is just as well to let this generation die out. He firmly believes that his people are in earnest in their desire to cure themselves of smoking opium, though he knows very well there is a good deal of scepticism on the subject. He expects much help from the International Opium Conference at work in China, in banishing the love of the poppy from his countrymen. The contradictory accounts from different sources of the results of the Imperial decree in the many provinces of China do not exactly bear out Tang Shao Yi's optimistic views of the desire for self-denial actuating his countrymen, or of their implicit obedience to Imperial commands. But it must be remembered that any radical change in the customs and amusements of a people cannot be brought about in the short space of a year, and the anti-opium decree has not been as long as that at work. The vehement opposition aroused in the British Parliament by the far less sweeping proposal to stop cigarette smoking by children in the streets and public places of England is a proof of how little help can be expected from the people themselves in what may be called one of the most enlightened legislatures in the world, even when the question is one of control of what most people consider a baneful habit for the young. A heroic example of self-denial must not be looked for among the Chinese who have for centuries smoked opium unrestrained, although their wise men are unanimous in condemnation of the habit.

◆

A DESERVING APPEAL. A CURIOUS petition has been addressed to the authorities by the mill-hands of Bombay regarding the Holi festival of the Hindus which is now upon us. This festival, it is notorious, is attended with a good deal of rowdyism and the petition suggests a remedy which is well worth consideration. The mill-hands urge upon Government the necessity of closing liquor shops in order that people may not get drunk there and cause disturbance. Liquor is acknowledged to be one of the prime causes inciting to rowdyism and hooliganism on such occasions, and Government has already found the beneficial effects of closing liquor shops during the Mohurrum festival. The present petitioners only want the Government to extend the principle it has already accepted and found beneficial in the case of the Mahomedan festival to the Hindu festival also, and we do not see any reason against its extension. The keepers of these shops will no doubt have objections as they will suffer by this measure. But the British Government has always declared its policy to be to check the undue use of drink in this country, and here is an excellent opportunity of doing this on a notorious occasion when people get drunk and disorderly. Moreover, the petition comes from the very people who indulge in drink to excess on such occasions. It is very remarkable that the mill-hands of Bombay should of all people have come forward to request Government to close these shops and thus put a sore temptation out of their way. It shows a welcome awakening of this class of poor people in Bombay, and Government may be expected to help them. Of course it may be urged on the other side that the mill hands if they are earnest in this matter may not go to any of these shops during the present holidays and thus Government interference is unnecessary. But it must be remembered that an open liquor-shop tempts a saint even more than the proverbial open house and too much strain ought not to be laid on the self-denial of these poor people. Regulation of the liquor traffic is wisely kept by the Government in its own hands, not for the purposes of revenue alone, as is said by its carping critics ; and, as on the present occasion, people who are most likely to become inebriated appeal to it against their own helplessness in resisting an open liquor shop, we think that Government may well interfere because its interference will be on behalf of temperance and public peace.

◆

LORD MORLEY'S REFORMS. LORD MORLEY'S Reform Bill has passed the Committee stage, notwithstanding the opposition. No doubt it would have been indiscreet to record the opinions of Governors—especially for Lord Morley's purpose of forcing the measure through without delay. But it would have been prudent to bear them in mind. We cannot help thinking that its progress has been too precipitate and that extensive amendments will be found necessary at an early date. It is a wise precaution to exclude Railways and the Army from debates and to give Presidents the power to disallow resolutions which are contrary to public policy. Such resolutions will be introduced, or attempts to introduce them will be made, and that being so it is satisfactory to learn that Government is considering the desirability of permanently disqualifying persons who have been deported for political offences from serving on the Councils. There ought to be no need for protracted contemplation on that point and it is to be hoped that to the list of disqualified persons will also be added those who have been convicted of sedition. It would never do to let the distinction "Honourable" be degraded by its application to dishonourable men.

BANK OF BENGAL rate remains at 8 per cent.

THE death at Burdwan is reported of Bibiji, daughter of the late Maharaja of Burdwan by his first wife.

THE "Nayak" writes that the Cambridge University authorities have expunged the name of Arabando Ghose from their Calendar.

FAMINE is now declared in three more Thanas of the Darbhanga District, where the numbers under relief are increasing rapidly.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday from Europe by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" were, Sir R. Baker and General Clements.

FROM the 20th to the 26th February, 1 European, 8 East Indians, 14 Native Christians, 307 Hindus, and 50 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 380. The death-rate, was 38·7 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 40·0. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera 1, smallpox 4, fevers 119, bowel complaints 54, and other causes 202.

A REVISED edition of "Football, the Rugby Game" by Mr. Harry Vassall and Mr. Arthur Budd, is published by Messrs. Geo. Bell and Sons, London, the work of revision having been undertaken by Mr. C. J. B. Marriott, the secretary to the Rugby Union. While the body of the book has been left as written by the authors the whole has been brought up to date and a chapter on colonial visitors and foreign tours has been added. In this a concise though sufficiently full history is given of tours at home and in the colonies, including a full list of the results of the matches played by the New Zealanders and South Africans in the United Kingdom in 1905 and 1906. The authors remark that these interchanges of visits between the home country and the colonies have led to the introduction of the Northern Union game in both New Zealand and Australia.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Fiscal Problem.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

Parliament was opened by His Majesty in person on Tuesday with the customary splendour, though the procession out of doors was somewhat marred by the troops employed on the occasion having to wear their overcoats owing to the cold. The crowds were as large and if possible more enthusiastic than ever, though it is perhaps rather far fetched to say as some chroniclers do that the extra fervour of the populace was due to the success of the recent Royal visit to Berlin. A more likely explanation is that the crowds cheered with more than usual heartiness because they were delighted at seeing their Majesties looking so well and happy after their recent indisposition. India cannot complain that she has been overlooked this time. India not only occupies an important position in the gracious if somewhat unexciting Speech read by the King from the Throne but she figured prominently in the subsequent debate in both Houses. The mover of the Address in the Lords, the Earl of Liverpool, echoed the prayer expressed by His Majesty with reference to the promised reforms, and Lord Lansdowne as was natural devoted a considerable part of his speech to Indian affairs. In the first place we noticed one peculiarity in the Indian paragraph which must have struck many who heard it read by the sovereign, namely, the absence of any reference to the general state of the country. "Most of us," he said, "feel that something should have been said on that subject, particularly as a very few weeks ago the Secretary of State for India told us that the circumstances were at that moment formidable and obscure. We would rather like to know whether in his opinion the situation has undergone any change." Lord Lansdowne in this connection was very emphatic in his declaration that there should be no attempt to deprive the men on the spot of those weapons upon which they rely in circumstances like those now prevalent in India. "I cannot," he continued, "express too strongly my belief that if matters of this kind are to be successfully dealt with you must have prompt and vigorous action. You must trust the men on the spot with powers, and trust them to use those as powers they may find it necessary. Above all things, avoid dilatory proceedings, appeals from one court of law to another court of law, appeals from the local Governments to the central Government, or from the central Government to the Secretary of State for India—all these things tend only to shake the authority of those who are responsible for maintaining order." He hoped that Lord Morley would tell them that he had given to Lord Minto and his Council "all the powers for which they have a right to ask, and that he will trust them to use those powers in such a manner as may seem to them necessary." *En passant* the leader of the Opposition supported the complaint made in the Press as to the excessiveness, bulkiness and confusion of the enormous Blue-books provided by Lord Morley in order to augment the joys of the Christmas holidays—a jumble of papers against which one might have expected the soul of a great man of letters to have revolted. A more serious piece of criticism indulged in by Lord Lansdowne related to the contemplated appointment of an Indian to the Viceregal Cabinet. Lord Morley's words had been taken to mean that an Indian would be selected simply because he is an Indian and not because he is the man most fitted for the position. But Lord Lansdowne rather presumed on the credulity of the House when it seemed to infer that never before in the history of the world has anyone been chosen for high office on any ground except fitness. He pointed out that the correspondence between the Secretary of State and Lord Minto's Government did not lead anyone to expect that so great a departure was to be entered upon immediately. Surely some further correspondence must have passed between Simla and Whitehall. Could not this be produced? It did not, he duly added, "want two more colossal Blue-books but he thought the story should be continued beyond the point at which it was left in the despatches referred to. Lord Morley did not respond, but Lord Crewe in his general reply intimated that the rules of the House of Lords are sufficiently elastic to enable this point to be discussed when the Councils Bill comes up for consideration. In the Commons meanwhile Mr. Balfour was calling attention to the fact that while advising His Majesty to say that 'the reception of the measures designed by my Government for improving Indian administration has given me deep satisfaction,' we really do not yet know in detail what these proposals are. "We should," he proceeded, "all be delighted to see any really well thought out scheme by which the best Indian opinion could be brought to the assistance of the best European opinion in order to cope with the enormously complex problem of Indian administration. But I do not understand, either in the speech of the Secretary of State for India or in the Blue-books which have been presented to and possibly read by the House on that subject, we really do know in detail what the plans of the Government are. And as I read the statement of the Secretary of State for India an immense amount is to be left to regulations of which we know nothing, and everything may turn on the nature and on the character of these regulations. I hope the Prime Minister will tell us what opportunity he proposes to give us for discussing not merely the Bill, but the whole policy of which the Bill will only, as I understand it, represent a part." Mr. Asquith intimated that all possible facilities would be given for the full discussion desired by Mr. Balfour. Mr. Rees who also was amongst the speakers on the opening night made what some of his dear friends in the House—it is quite unnecessary to name them—considered I have no doubt an absurdly small point. He had, he said, put down an amendment which he would not move, to an expression used in the Speech to which with great submission he took exception. The Speech ran " . . the policy announced in my Message of last November to the Princes and people of India. . ." There were no people of India, There were many 'peoples of India' and it was important that this elementary fact should be remembered. It was peculiarly unfortunate that such an expression should be used when various fictitious arguments were advanced to show that the peoples of India are fit for constitutional government. Moreover, the use of the expression could not but offend our allies the Protected States, whose subjects would not come under the designation. He believed that if a member of the Government were to answer he would say that the omission of the letter "s" from the word "peoples" was accidental. It is rather singular that the official report of the debate, which I always understood was to be "verbatim et literatim" or as nearly "literatim" as possible with any sort of regard for the King's English, omits the last two sentences of Mr. Rees's complaint. I wonder why.

THE FISCAL PROBLEM.

The first full-dress debate ended a few hours ago. The subject was the one which, whether people like it or not, is undeniably foremost in everyone's thoughts. It had originally been intended that the principal amendment from the front Opposition bench should deal with the state of affairs in Ireland but a change was suddenly made and Tariff Reform has taken precedence. One of the results is rather curious. The amendment proposed by Mr. Austen Chamberlain in a speech which gave great satisfaction to the supporters of his own side of the House was as follows :—"But humbly represent to your Majesty that this House views with anxiety the state of trade and employment in this country and the failure of your Majesty's Ministers to recognize the nature and gravity of the situation, and regrets that there is not mention in your Majesty's gracious Speech of any proposals for enlarging the market for British and Irish produce and increasing the demand for labour by a reform of our fiscal system, which would promote the growth and stability of our home trade, provide means for negotiating for the mitigation of foreign tariffs, and develop our oversea trade, through the establishment of a system of natural preference between the different portions of the Empire." Mr. Masterman, who was put up by the Government to answer Mr. Chamberlain, scented in the reference to Ireland a manœuvre on the part of the Tariff Reformers to capture the Irish vote, and the Secretary to the Local Government Board made allusions to certain negociations, indications of which they had seen during the last few weeks. Mr. John Redmond who followed also made play with the change in the tactics of the Opposition leaders. For many weeks past an agitation had been conducted in the country on the subject of Ireland, and hon. members had been told that the moment Parliament met a most serious question would be raised by the official Opposition by means of an amendment denouncing the administration of the law in Ireland. (Cheers.) The Irish members came over from Ireland to attend that debate, and the leader of the Opposition on the first night of the Session announced that an amendment would be moved from the front bench raising the Irish question. The subject of tariff reform had not been mentioned ; the Opposition intended to press for the revival of coercion in Ireland. Now the House found that this Irish amendment had been put on one side in favour of an amendment suggesting a great fiscal change. The Irish members found themselves in a position of doubt and difficulty. He did not wish rashly to declare himself against what might be the least valuable part of the programme of the Tory party ; he wanted to see where he stood first of all. If he were asked to say whether the Irish party were quite independent of the Liberal party he would say "Yes." They came to Westminster to get Home Rule, and they would receive it from any party that would grant it. But he asked the Opposition to say what was their Irish policy. In the meantime he did not intend to vote either for the amendment or against it. That seems to have been the attitude of his party generally in the division that took place this evening. Apparently there was no cross-voting but some Free Trade Unionists abstained and Lord Robert Cecil stayed away. An interesting feature of the debate was the avowal by Mr. Hills, (Durham) that he is an unrepentant Confederate.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

This measure which on the motion of Viscount Morley was read a first time in the House of Lords on Wednesday has been issued to-day. It consists of a short memorandum explaining the objects the Bill, seven clauses, and to schedules. The memorandum sets forth that the object in view is to amend and extend the Indian Councils Acts 1861 and 1892 in such a way as to provide (i) for an enlargement of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General and of the existing Provincial Legislative Councils, (ii) for the election of a certain proportion of their members by popular vote and (iii) for greater freedom to discuss matters of general public interest and to ask questions at their meetings and more especially for the discussion of the annual financial statements. The Executive Councils of the Governments of Madras and Bombay are, the memorandum goes on to say, enlarged, and powers are taken to create Executive Councils in the other Provinces of India, where they now do not exist. Provision is also made for the appointment of Vice-Presidents of the various Councils. The details of the arrangements "which must vary widely in the different Provinces" are to be settled by means of regulations framed by the Government of India and approved by the Secretary of State. These regulations extend to fixing the number of "nominated" and "elected" members, the number required to constitute a quorum, etc. It is provided that the maximum of each Council shall not exceed the numbers specified in Schedule I, namely:—Supreme Legislative Council 60 ; Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, Eastern Bengal and Assam·50 each; Punjab, Burma and any province which may hereafter have a Legislative Council 30 each. Clause 2 relates to Provincial Executive Councils and its first section reads as follows :—"The number of ordinary members of the Councils of the Governors of Fort Saint George and Bombay shall be such number not exceeding four as the Secretary of State in Council may from time to time direct, of whom two at least shall be persons who at the time of their appointment have been in the service of the Crown in India for at least twelve years." Power is given to the Governor-General to create by proclamation Executive Councils in additional provinces under a Lieutenant-Governor. The appointment of a Vice-President of a Council will be in the hands respectively of the Governor-General, Governors and Lieutenant-Governors. No precise date is fixed for the Act to come into operation. This will rest with the Governor-General and the Secretary of State in Council "and different dates may be appointed for different purposes and provisions of this Act and for different Councils." The Bill does not prescribe the *modus operandi* of election ; the solution of this exceedingly difficult question is to be worked out by the Government of India. Clause 6 reads :—"The Governor-General shall, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, make regulations as to the conditions under which and manner in which persons resident in India may be nominated or elected as members of the Legislative Councils of the Governor-General, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors etc". I presume that Mr. Balfour had been shown an early copy of the draft or been made acquainted with its contents when he spoke on the opening night of Parliament.

AMERICA'S NEW PRESIDENT.

MR. TAFT INAUGURATED.

Ceremony Performed in a Blizzard.

SIXTY TRAINS SNOWED UP.

THE NEED FOR NAVAL STRENGTH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 4.

Mr. Taft was inaugurated as President of the United States at Washington to-day. The ceremony took place in a snowstorm.

Washington is isolated by a blizzard. Sixty trains, conveying visitors to the inauguration of the President, have been snowed up, and thousands of visitors have stopped at cities *en route*, abandoning the journey.

The inauguration ceremony was performed in the Senate Chamber instead of, as is the custom, on the steps of the Capitol.

President Taft's inaugural Address endorses generally President Roosevelt's policies regarding Trusts, Inter-State Commerce, and the Federal supervision of Railways.

The President says that he will convoke a special Session of the Congress on March 13th, to consider a Bill for revising the Dingley Tariff. This should secure adequate revenue and protect home industries by a tariff equal to the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad.

It is thought that the present conditions will permit of a reduction of certain of the schedules, and will require the advancement of few, if any.

The expenditure for the current year will exceed the receipts by 100,000,000 dollars and the framers of the tariff must endeavour to secure an adequate income.

President Taft urges the maintenance of a highly efficient Army and Navy. "A strong Navy," he says, "is the best conservator of peace and the best defence of our interests. Our policy will always be to promote peace and to favour every instrumentality like the Hague Tribunal and arbitration treaties, tending to avoid war. But with all nations armed for war we must be so ourselves to prevent others taking advantage of us."

PROSPECTS IN THE EAST.

"In the International controversies, likely to arise in the Orient, in connection with the Open Door and other issues, the United States can maintain her interests intact and secure respect for her just demands; but not, if she is prepared to back up her interests and rights, by diplomacy only. Therefore the expenses of the Army and Navy should not be curtailed for the sake of mere economy.

"The United States should make every effort to prevent the humiliating prohibition, on account of race or religion against our citizens, wishing temporarily to sojourn in foreign countries."

The President sincerely hopes that they may continue to minimize the evils likely to arise from Asiatic immigration, without unnecessary friction by mutual concessions between self-respecting Governments.

"In the meantime, we must take every precaution to prevent or punish outbursts of race feeling against foreigners, who possess a treaty right to pursue lawful business in America, and they must be protected against lawlessness."

President Taft strongly urges legislation enabling the Federal Executive to enforce the treaty rights of aliens in the Federal Courts.

"We cannot permit the consequences of local prejudice," he says, "to expose us to the risk of war."

He dwells on the need for the reform of the monetary and banking laws, to secure greater elasticity of the currency. He hopes that Congress will encourage foreign trade, especially with the Orient and the Philippines.

The Panama Canal is making most satisfactory progress. Finally, the President advocates strongly the industrial and intellectual improvement of the Negro.

Mr. Taft yesterday reviewed a Military, Naval and Civil parade, totalling 40,000 and including blue-jackets from the battleship cruise. The most brilliant illuminations were witnessed by a quarter of a million spectators.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The train in which President Roosevelt was returning to New York was blocked for two hours near Baltimore. The railway men sawed through telegraph poles blocking the line and cleared away a mass of entangled wires.

SOUTH EDINBURGH BYE-ELECTION.

Greatly Reduced Liberal Majority.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The bye-election in South Edinburgh, necessitated by the appointment of Mr. Arthur Dewar as Solicitor-General for Scotland, has resulted as follows :—

Mr. A Dewar (Liberal)	8,185
Mr. Cox (Unionist)	6,964

At the General Election the figures were :—

Mr. A. Dewar (L.)	8,945
Mr. W. Smith, K.C. (U.)	5,985

The Liberal vote has thus decreased by 860, while the Unionist vote has increased by 979. The Liberal majority has fallen from 2,960 to 1,221.

THE Bengal-Nagpur Railway intend to extend their goods yard at Kharagpur junction in order to meet the growing coal traffic.

GENERAL SCALLON, Adjutant-General, leaves Calcutta on the 26th instant, arriving at Simla on 21st proximo, visiting stations in Behar and the United Provinces en route.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

Committee Stage Passed.

STRENGTH OF COUNCILS FIXED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 4.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Buchanan, in reply to Mr. Smeaton, said that Lord Morley had no intention of departing from the practice established by the Councils Act of 1892, and that the regulations under the present Bill will be made by the Government of India and will become operative without previous discussion in Parliament.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Morley, in moving the adoption of the Committee stage of the India Councils Bill, said that the regulations fixed the number of members on the Imperial Council at 65; the Councils of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces at 47; Eastern Bengal at 37; Punjab at 35; and Burma at 17. Ordinary members would serve for a term of three years and experts for one year.

As regards the financial statement, the Legislative Council would discuss the items daily in Committee. The Government would alter them as they thought fit and re-submit them to the Council for general discussion. Certain items, including Railways and the Army, would be excluded from the debate.

The Provincial Budgets would proceed on somewhat similar lines and the President would be empowered to disallow resolutions which were contrary to the public policy.

Details of elections, continued His Lordship, were not decided but there would be no ratification of nominations. As regards the question of disqualifications, Government was considering permanently disqualifying deported persons.

Lord Harris, Lord Northcote, Lord Sandhurst and Lord Lansdowne criticised the Bill in various aspects.

Clauses 1, amending the Legislative Councils, and 2, dealing with the constitution and the procedure of the Madras and Bombay Executives, were adopted after Lord Morley had promised that action should not be taken on Clause 2 without full consultation with the Government of India.

Lord Macdonnell moved the omission of clause 3, constituting Provincial Executives.

Lord Curzon supported the omission.

Lord Cromer appealed to the Government not to proceed with the clause till the Government of India and Governors had been consulted.

Lord Morley replied that it would be very indiscreet to record the opinions of Governors. He appealed to the House not to deal with such a grave situation piecemeal and make the Bill a failure.

Lord Lansdowne said he did not desire to wreck the Bill, but he supported the amendment because there was an immense weight of authority against the Bill.

The amendment was carried by 59 votes against 18. The remaining clauses were adopted and the Bill passed the Committee.

LATER.

Lord Morley, in his speech in the Lords, last night, strongly deprecated postponing business on this Bill, and said that the tension in India might easily return.

Lord Lansdowne said that he wanted Clause 3 held back. If Lord Morley were able to collect a great mass of information which he had not yet been able to produce he would regard the clause in a very different light.

Three Hindus Elected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 5.

At a meeting of the Municipal Boards of the Lucknow group yesterday, Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, C. I. E., was re-elected for nomination to the United Provinces Legislative Council, Raja Rampal Singh of Kori Sibhauli and Nawab Sir Fyaz Ali Khan of Pahasu, K. C. I. E., opposed him unsuccessfully.

At a meeting of the Lucknow District Boards Rai Nihal Chand Bahadur of Muzaffernagar was re-elected to the Council with Pandit Mohan Madan Malairya, who has been returned for the Allahabad group of Municipal Boards. This makes three Hindus elected by mixed electorates to no Mahomedans, although good Mahomedan candidates contested the seats.

THE COTTON TRADE CONFERENCE.

Hopeful Progress.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 4.

A Conference has been held between Mr. Churchill and the representatives of the cotton trade employers and workers at the Board of Trade, to consider an agreement with regard to wages with a view to obviating strikes. The proceedings were private, but it is understood that it was agreed to attempt to establish a sliding scale.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The Cotton Conference has resolved to recommend the respective executives to hold the Conference at Manchester, under the presidency of a delegate from the Board of Trade.

THE FOG IN ENGLAND.

Sport Suspended.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Frost and snow in England has stopped sports and racing since February 19th.

THE Transport "Rewa" is due at Karachi next Tuesday with drafts.

KING'S VISIT TO BIARRITZ.

Departure from London.

COLLISION AT TONBRIDGE.

TWO PERSONS KILLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 5.

King Edward has proceeded to Paris en route for Biarritz.

His Majesty's special train was held up at Bickley owing to a collision at Tonbridge, in which two persons were killed.

His Majesty continued his journey via Chatham. Fog prevails in the Channel.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

Servia and Peace.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

An official statement, issued in Belgrade, says that Servia, appreciating the Powers' efforts to preserve peace, will do nothing to prejudice peace, and is content to abide by the decision of the Powers.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The actual terms of Servia's reply to Russia have not been disclosed, but it is known that she withdraws all claims and is prepared to abide by the decision of Europe.

The reply has produced a mollifying effect on the Austrian press, but it remains to be seen what attitude Baron von Achrenthal will adopt.

REORGANISING THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Haldane on Distribution of Force.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Mr. Haldane, speaking in the House of Commons on the Army Estimates, mentioned that the troops in South Africa, Egypt and Malta, had been readjusted to form a nucleus division. The General Staff had worked out a scheme, allotting to the Territorials every inch of the coast to delay any landing. There would be a central force of Regulars and Territorials ready to rush in overwhelming numbers to the spot assailed.

FIRE AT AKYAB.

Many Rendered Homeless.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

A big fire occurred in the bazaar at Akyab, adjoining the Chinese quarter, on Wednesday night last. Some ninety houses were burnt and 1,000 people rendered homeless.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 5.

News reached Rangoon this evening of a disastrous outbreak of fire at Akyab yesterday, and the following are the details which have been communicated by an Akyab correspondent :—

The city's densely inhabited portion adjoining the Chinese quarter on the main road was last night the scene of a terribly disastrous fire. A few attribute the cause to incendiarism, but the report is unfounded. The fire originated in a hut after midnight where an old Arakanese female slept, leaving the tin lamp burning on the bamboo wall. She was roused by the crackling of burning timber and ran out of the hut. The fire spread along and across the street with lightning rapidity, timber houses, bamboo huts and roofings being fuel to it, and what sounds incredible, burnt to ashes ninety houses within two hours, including a well-known private dispensary and two cable houses owned by the Telegraph Department. The crackling of the timber was heard for a great distance, quite resembling the report of musketry volleys fired in succession, and brought a multitude to the scene, who, however, looked on stoically. Nearly one thousand people have been rendered homeless and destitute.

FIRE IN A CONVENT.

Structure Burnt Down.

INMATES SHELTERLESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 5.

News has been received here that the Convent at Buthidaugg was also burnt down on Tuesday.

The boarders of the Orphanage and residents were rendered homeless, and were brought down here by special launch through the good offices of Mr. Strickland, Commissioner of Arakan.

EARTHQUAKE AT RANGOON.

A Sharp Shock.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 5.

A sharp shock of earthquake was felt in Rangoon yesterday evening.

FAMINE IN BEHAR.

Drop in Relief Workers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

There was a fall of 6,000 in the numbers under relief works last week owing to rain in Behar, but the agricultural situation is otherwise unchanged.

ALIPORE CONSPIRACY.

Mr. Norton's Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

Commencing his address for the prosecution in the Alipore trial to-day, Mr. Norton said:—

The thirty-six accused stand charged with four offences, under Sections 121 to 123 inclusive, of the Penal Code, and although there has been a slight verbal alteration in the framing of the charge as it now appears, compared with that charge when we commenced to discuss this case, there has been no alteration either in the sense or the effects. The only difference is that while at first the charge under Section 121 consisted of one single count, it now comprises three things: waging war, attempting to wage war, and abetting the waging of war. These three terms included in one single count formerly are now made three separate counts. By this alteration in the charge, I hold no hardship has been inflicted upon the accused. It became necessary as the case progressed to make this verbal alteration and no question of surprise or prejudice can possibly arise, either to the accused, or to any of my learned friends who are appearing in their behalf.

The first count is one of waging war, and as there is no definition given of what waging war is, we are left to draw our own conclusions, and it is left to our common sense to understand what waging war is. Section 121A deals with an offence almost as serious as Section 121, it being only less serious as regards the sentence. Under Section 121 the offence of waging war is punishable by death, or transportation for life, whereas under Section 121A the highest sentence is transportation for life. Neither you as Assessors nor I as Counsel have, however, any concern with that. Section 121A deals with the offence of conspiring to commit the offences named in the first charge. We charge them first under Section 121A with waging war against the King and say that that waging has been effected by a conspiracy amongst the accused.

If our view of the law is right we have to satisfy you that a conspiracy existed and that one of the objects of that conspiracy was to wage war; and if, in addition to that, we are able to show, as I put it we shall do, that certain overt acts have taken place, then as a matter of fact all these persons, every one of them, will be liable technically at any rate to a conviction under Section 121. Section 122 does not go so far as Section 121. A conspiracy with the intention of waging war is not anything like so serious as when that conspiracy oversteps the confines of conspiracy and translates thought into action. Men may conspire to wage war and it may stop short of any overt act; but when, as here, they overstep that line and any overt act takes place, which is outside the actual wording of Section 121A, then I shall submit that waging war comes within the meaning of Section 121. The difference between Sections 121 and 121A lies in the existence of an overt act, that is to say, discarding the language of the law, that if these thirty-six persons conspired to wage war and did nothing more than that, they would not be liable to punishment under Section 121; but if, in addition to meeting, talking over and making arrangements, they overstepped the limits of conspiracy and did something which is an act likely to result in the taking of a person's life, as in this case has unfortunately been done at Muzafferpur, then that is an act in extension of the offence comprised by Section 121A. If our view of the law is right, that overt act converts that offence from the minor charge of conspiracy to the major one of actually waging war.

The third charge is the collecting of arms men and ammunition, or otherwise preparing to wage war, either with the intention of waging war, which need not be the actual waging of war, or being prepared to wage war against the King.

SATARA BOMB CASE.

Further Evidence Recorded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, MARCH 5.

At yesterday evening's sitting, in the bomb case, the prosecution examined Hussani and Saibai of the village Karanja. Saibai deposed as to how the second accused Kondi, her remotest relative, visited her house and hid a small wooden box on the unventilated second floor.

Hussani admitted having seen Phansalkar and asked him for a book, as requested by Sonoo, Mr. Campbell's servant. In spite of searching and leading questions from the Crown Pleader, Hussani disowned any knowledge of the name of the book and about what has been said to Phansalkar, as alleged. The case was adjourned.

LATER.

In the Bomb case to-day the prosecution examined seven witnesses.

Karimkhan Subhankhan, Jamadar, deposed how Sonoo accompanied by accused Bhau informed witness on 6th December that something would be found in Ambu's house if a search were made. Witness admitted having watched Ambu's house while informant and two other servants of Mr. Campbell watched it the same day.

Other witnesses examined where three village officers of Kikali and Karanja, two punchas, one blasting powder-license vendor, and one Constable.

The case was then adjoured till to-morrow.

BENGAL WHEAT CROP.

Estimated Decrease.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

The Bengal wheat crop is estimated at 60 per cent only of normal; but presiding at the annual meeting of the Wheat and Seeds Association here yesterday, Mr. Schuler anticipated a revival of experts this year.

THE PASSING OF CUSTOM.

By Lady Grove.

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WHEN a person formulates the opinion: "Oh, things were very different in my young days," it may always be taken as a disparagement of modern times. But this respect for the days that are behind us, is not universal. The village orator who graces the platfrom of the Liberal candidate sings another song: "D'you want to go back to the old days?" he shouts, "the days of the barlee-bannocks and the tallow dip? Not you! but that's what'll happen if you don't support our friend 'ere," laying his hand affectionately on the shoulder of his "friend." "What have the Tories done for you? They done nothing! All the blessings you now enjoy you owe to the Liberals, and don't 'ee forget it."

The wicked Tory on the other hand will deplore the deterioration in manners and customs, due to the depredations of the Radical, the Socialist and the Democrat, and warn his hearers to pause while there is yet time. Nevertheless of all the villages I know, the one where the men and the children have the best manners (the women are always gentle and civil) is one where the parson and the squire are both staunch Liberals. But that is incidental.

Whether for good or evil this day has tolled the knell of passing customs and with their passing, politics has nothing to say. It is with social custom that we are chiefly concerned. Now there is, undoubtedly, less ceremony now-a-days than there was even a comparatively short time ago. Superfluous ceremonial may be well dispensed with, but, where lack of ceremony deteriorates into absence of courtesy, it is deeply to be deplored. The saving of time effected by increased speed in locomotion, and the greater facilities for communication, should leave more time for accomplishing with ease and grace the things that have to be done,

The abuse of the telegram and the advertising columns of the newspapers is a very ugly note in our modern social life. A young friend of mine answered many of the letters of congratulation on her forthcoming marriage by telegram. She "wired" to her friends and relations instead of the more becoming method of letter-writing. Irrespective of age, standing or relationship, these telegrams were sent forth broadcast. One relation, two generations above her, received her thanks for a kind and benevolent letter written in a tremulous hand from a bed of sickness by the curt and unceremonious means of the public telegraph wires. Simultaneously, in different houses many miles apart, these messages produced a sense of astonishment and annoyance. One of the recipients of these unbecoming messages was reassured, by a guest in her house, by the suggestion that the telegram was only a prelude to a letter, so preposterous did it appear that this method of conveying her thanks could be considered sufficient by the sender. But it was no prelude, and so free from offence did this method of conveying her appreciation of the good wishes of her friends appear to the young lady, that not even three extra half-pence were spent on words conveying an apology.

I have mentioned the incident as a pretty bad instance of the discourtesy to which modern conveniences give rise, and as an abuse of their undoubted usefulness. It seemed to me as bad as the paragraphs that appear asking friends to accept the advertised thanks of the recipient of letters of condolence. Nothing could be more impertinent than either. Certainly total silence in the latter case is preferable, and should give no offence, whereas the other method is certain to offend anyone with the smallest delicacy.

I have seen in stationer's shops cards of all sorts and conditions, designed for conveying domestic information to friends and acquaintances; births, deaths, engagements, and marriages A card conveying a birth I actually received once, containing the joint names of the parents and a very small card affixed to the parent card by a small white ribbon bearing the names of the son and heir of the worthy couple. I was glad to know, however quaintly it was conveyed, as the mother of the child had once taught my own children, not only the 3 R's, but many things for which they may be grateful to her.

It would be interesting to know how many of the curious little customs that are quite prevalent amongst a certain set of people, but which one only hears of oneself incidentally, arise. I could respect them inasmuch as there is in their observances no attempt to ape the grand monde. They either do not know, or do not care how the denizens in other worlds than their own comport themselves. The persons one finds a difficulty in respecting, are those who would perish sooner than do anything that they think betrays their unfamiliarity with the world to which they wish to delude themselves and others into imagining that they belong.

It would, however, be an affectation in the present generation to do some of the things that cling quite naturally to the generation not immediately behind them, but two or even three generations before their time. There are for instance, two or three well-known men who may be still seen carrying their opera hats crushed fan-like in their hands, at balls and evening parties. But a young man carrying his would look ridiculous. I have an old friend who always brings his hat up into the drawing-room with him: "No one but an apothecary or an attorney would ever have dreamt of leaving his hat in the hall in my day," he observes with a sniff, "when paying a lady an afternoon visit." How well I remember seeing the glove hurriedly wrenched off the right hand before shaking hands, but now, if a young man had his glove on, he would leave it on and shake hands quite happily without feeling that he had committed an offence.

I remember as a child seeing a young man introduced to a personage, who, in acknowledging the introduction, took off his hat and bowed, the young man, however, kept his hat on and held out a nonchalant hand. The look of amazement and fury on the face of the aged General terrified me, but left the young man apparently quite calm and unmoved. Certainly men are less ceremonious to each other than they used to be in the days that I can remember perfectly, and as a girl I was brought up to curtsey to all married ladies when I was introduced to them, and it was only the fear of looking unusual that made me venture, to brave the displeasure of my instructress in this custom and renounce the curtsey in favour of the ordinary bow that I saw other girls adopt. A few families cling to the custom even now, but like the young man with an opera hat, it savours somewhat of affectation and is distinctly a custom that has passed.

The manner of serving meals has undergone several changes. The heavy joints placed at the top and bottom of the table had disappeared before "my time" a vague period used by persons indiscriminately of any decade in their lives, except the last! But in the days when the custom was in full swing it is related that a servant in placing the tongue on the table opposite the chicken slipped up with the dish, and the host made the occasion serve for a sufficiently ready jest by saying: "After all it's only a lapsus lingua." The hilarity with which the mot was greeted caused a fellow-guest, whose feasts were famous for their portentous dulness, to give instructions to one of his servants that in placing the ham on the table at his next banquet, he was to let it fall. The servant obeyed the order, the host then repeated in a loud and genial voice that after all it was only a "lapsus lingua." And the ominous silence with which this treasured exclamation was greeted caused him, to his dying day, to believe that the goddess Euphrosyne had been absent from the christening of all his guests, and that Cerberus had emerged from his stygian portals to breathe his curses on their future life.

For years I put the d'oyley from under my finger-bowl underneath my plate, without knowing that the reason this was done by those people whose movements I instinctively followed, was because it replaced the tablecloth that had been removed for dessert. How, a reviewer once asked me, should I deal with an oak table "polished black as night and five hundred years old," if I did not use the basket mats that I had condemned, and without which hot dishes would work havoc? The obvious reply would be, that if the table were mine, the hot dishes would not be put on the table at all. I can, however, suggest a much prettier and pleasanter buffer, if the hot dishes have to go on and that is plate-glass either all over the table or in squares or round where the dishes stand. I saw some of these slabs of plate-glass in Paris this year on a table that had once been the festal board of the grand seigneurs from whose chateau it came. They were certainly a great improvement on the basket mats which I had only seen at boys schools and the use of which on these occasions I had imagined to be for the purpose of saving the tablecloth from the indifferent cleanliness of the scullion's dishes.

Certainly, the development of a people affects its customs and in nothing is the improvement of the habits of society so marked as in the mingling of the sexes. One way, amongst many, in which this is shown, is in the shorter stay that is made by the men in the dining room after the hostess and her female guests have withdrawn. The men no longer stay to drink themselves into a condition unfit for human society of any kind and for the passing of this custom let us lift our voices in thanksgiving.

EARL AND COUNTESS OF LONDESBOROUGH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, MARCH 5.

The Earl and Countess of Londesborough have been so pleased with the hospitality and reception accorded them by His Highness Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, whose guests they are, that they are likely to prolong their stay for about a fortnight longer. This is the first time in the history of Kathiawar that an English Earl has set his foot in this province.

His Highness the Jam Saheb had taken the opportunity of introducing a number of Chiefs and gentlemen to the Earl and Countess, who made a very favourable impression upon the public here by their general and kindly bearing as representing the best type of English aristocracy,

LATE K. B. SHARDAR YAR MOHAMED KHAN.

Condolence Meeting at Aligarh.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, MARCH 5.

The Trustees, staff, old boys and students of the M. A. O. College, Aligarh, assembled in the Strachey Hall, expressed their deep sense of the great loss suffered by the sad death of the late lamented Khan Bahadur Shardar Yar Mohamed Khan, C. I. E., ex-Minister of Jaora and a Trustee of the M. A. O. College, Aligarh, and wished to record their sympathy with His Highness the Nawab Sahib of Jaora and the bereaved family. They also wished to testify to their gratitude to the deceased nobleman for his great generosities towards their national college with which his name will ever be nobly associated.

Nawab Mushtaq Hussain, the honorary secretary, dwelt long upon the personal qualification and abilities of the late Sirdar and prayers were offered for the soul of the deceased to rest in peace, when all present remained standing. Through the noble efforts and personal munificence of the deceased and self-denial of the family and graciousness of H. H. the Nawab of Jaora the College got Rs. 100 per month from the State, Rs. 40,000 in cash and Rs. 320 per month from the family pension.

The College and School were closed and the games stopped for the day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late lamented Sirdar.

NEW DEWAN OF BARODA.

Public Meeting at Surat.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MARCH 5.

A public meeting was convened at the Naginchand Institution under the presidentship of the Hon'ble Mr. Syed Zein-el-Edrus, to convey to His Highness the Gaekwar this city's gratitude for selecting its leading citizen, Mr. Manubhai, for his new Dewan and for congratulating the new Dewan.

The meeting was largely attended by the leading citizens of all communities and great enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches were made by the President, K. B. Bahmonji Modi, K. B. Dosabhai, Messrs. Store, Anupram, Bezonji, Rev. Dr. Shillidy; and others.

Resolutions were passed for sending a wire to His Highness and a congratulatory letter under the signature of the President to Mr. Manubhai. The meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the President.

THE Governor of Madras has invested all the Courts of Subordinate Judges of that Presidency with jurisdiction under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act 5 of 1908) in respect to suits relating to Public and Charitable Trusts.

TECHNO-CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The Governor's Visit.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, yesterday paid a visit to Professor Gajjar's Techno-Chemical Laboratory, at Girgaum.

The institution was started on the advice of the late Mr. Justice Ranade, making a small beginning with a small chemical laboratory where eight students attended. It began to flourish from year to year and at present it has got 50 students, ten of whom are M.A.'s and doing research work. During the ten years 1891 to 1901 not a single chemistry student in M.A. passed out from the Bombay University. In 1902 six students trained in this laboratory appeared for the M.A. Examination in chemistry, and since then the ball was set rolling and within the last seven years as many as 34 students have passed the M. A. Examination in chemistry. Arrangements are being made to locate the laboratory on more extensive grounds, sufficiently large for the immediate and future developments of the laboratory. When this is done the laboratory will be more fully equipped for research work in some of the undeveloped technical industries of the country.

Sir George Clarke motored to the laboratory at 5-30 p. m. and was received by Professor Gajjar and Mr. Kanga, the Superintendent of the Institution. His Excellency was conducted through the various departments and was shown students at their work.

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR.

Miss Engineer, a Parsee lady worker in the laboratory, then read the following address to His Excellency :

Your Excellency,—It gives us very great pleasure to welcome Your Excellency to this humble Laboratory to-day on behalf of Professor Gajjar, the staff and the students. We feel very much honoured at this visit of Your Excellency as we deem it a great honour done not only to our Laboratory but also to Science teaching on this side. It was but natural that Your Excellency, who had set your heart upon reforming the antiquated curriculum of the Bombay University, giving proper place to Science and making adequate provision for its teaching, by founding a Central Laboratory, should pay a visit to this Laboratory situated in a corner of Girgaum doing its silent and modest work for the last ten years for the cause of the advancement of scientific studies and scientific pursuits in general and for the development of the technical industries on this side of India. Knowing as we do the snail-rate speed at which our University is progressing and the conservative spirit which she brings to bear on all questions of educational reforms, be they in the Arts and Science courses or in the methods of teaching or in the establishment of Laboratories and Libraries or Board of Studies, etc., or the employment of University Professors and the passive resistance offered by those in authority to the carrying out of the educational reforms,—knowing as we do the difficulties which the late Governors Sir Richard Temple and Lord Reay (great educational reformers) experienced in the introduction of reforms in the old methods and in the infusing of the true modern scientific spirit : knowing as we do all that, we do feel and recognize the opposition under which Your Excellency will have to work to carry out reforms in the antiquated and obsolete methods and to bring the teaching of science and higher education generally into harmony with modern requirements. For the last 20 years no reforms which could bring our University to the same level as those of Europe and America have been introduced by those concerned in the teaching of higher education, and matters perhaps would have remained in the same state for another 20 years more had not Your Excellency taken up this question seriously in hand. Your Excellency has won the hearts of all of us during a short stay of two years by introducing a number of reforms in other departments of Government, and the scientific world on this side will for ever remain under a deep debt of gratitude to Your Excellency for these radical educational reforms in our University Teaching and will always remember your beloved name with feelings of love and gratitude and veneration as they do those of the great educationists Sir Richard Temple and Lord Reay to the present day. We wish all success and God's blessings in the mighty work Your Excellency has undertaken.

Miss Engineer then read a short sketch of the work this laboratory has been doing for the last ten years.

His Excellency thanking the Professor, his staff and the students for the kind words said about him expressed himself satisfied at what he had seen. His Excellency felt that this small institution was doing just the thing they ought to do, namely, not to make the students merely sit and listen to the lectures but to give them the opportunity of actually working and conducting the experiments personally. With regard to the kind allusion to His Excellency's efforts towards encouragement of scientific education and training, the Governor observed that there were two difficulties in their way. The first, that of finding enough finds, was removed by the extreme generosity of some of the citizens of Bombay and the other, namely, of finding a suitable teaching staff and public co-operation, would, he hoped, be removed in the near future. He wished the institution all the success which it deserved and hoped that the students and workers by application and hard work would attain a high reputation in the work of research. (Applause).

Floral presentations having been made, His Excellency left amidst cheers from the students.

THE NAGPUR EXHIBITION.

A Financial Success.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 5.

The Nagpur Exhibition appears to have been quite successful from a financial point of view. Nearly 150,000 persons visited the Exhibition and the surplus is expected to reach over three-quarters of a lakh of rupees, which is just the sum contributed by the Provincial and Local Funds towards the expenses of the Exhibition.

"SANDYA" PRESS CONFISCATION.

Confirmation by Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has confirmed the confiscation of the "Sandya" Press, and the proprietors are now appealing for rent of the premises, where the Police have locked up the machines during the past three months, while the matter was "sub judice."

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Ram Charan Lal's Trial.

SENTENCED TO TEN YEARS' TRANSPORTATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 5.

The trial of Ram Charan Lal on three charges of sedition, before the Sessions Judge of Etah, concluded on the 3rd instant.

Ram Charan Lal is a native of Etah, where he was educated for some years. He has been leading a roving life, never staying long at any one place. It was alleged by the prosecution that he was an itinerant preacher of sedition. He was staying at No. 68, Maniktollah Street, Calcutta, where the "Yugantur" Printing Press used to be, at the time when these premises were searched by the Police, and where one of the accused in the Alipore case was arrested. Two notebooks, which were found there on Ram Charan Lal, were seized by the Police, but he was not detained. From Calcutta he again came to the United Provinces and visited a large number of places preaching sedition.

Three charges were selected, viz., preaching sedition at Etah, Kasganj and at Mohunpora in the Etah District. The accused, it was alleged, mainly tried his arts on young students and immature youths. He represented to his audiences that he belonged to one of the Secret Committees in Calcutta, and had specially come to these parts to cause committees to be formed and to spread revolutionary sentiments; that Bengalis and Punjabis were doing valiant work in their preparation to turn the English out of the country; that bombs were being manufactured in Bengal for that purpose; and that the inhabitants of this Province were cowardly and backward. He appeared to his audiences to follow the lead of Bengal and to combine to turn the British out of the country.

The accused had come to Allahabad in order to take up the editorship of the "Swarajya," after the editor, Shanti Narayan, had been convicted for sedition. According to his own statements, he was arrested when he was about to file the necessary declaration under the Printing and Newspaper Act, for travalling by train on a non-transferable pass. After he had served a short sentence for that offence, and had been at liberty for a short time, he was arrested on charges of sedition.

The accused, who is an afluent speaker, conducted his own defence, whilst Mr. Wallach, the Government Advocate, appeared for the prosecution.

The Court found the accused guilty on all charges and sentenced him to ten years' transportation on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

INDIAN RELIEFS.

Programme for 1909-10.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

The Relief Programme for 1909-10 is now out.

The 1st Royal Dragoons go to Muttra, the 15th Hussars (personnel only) to South Africa and the 8th Hussars to Lucknow. The "X" and "Y" Horse Batteries, 12th Brigade, go from South Africa to Mhow and "E" Battery, 3rd Brigade, to England. The 1st, 16th and 41st Batteries go to England and the 10th, 26th and 92nd Batteries, 18th Brigade, to Secunderabad. The 4th and 78th Batteries, 7th Brigade, go to Ferozepore and Lahore Cantonment, respectively.

There are no relief in the British Mountain Batteries.

Of the R. G. A., the 32nd Co. go to Aden, the 62nd to Rangoon, the 72nd to Nowgong, the 90th to Multan, the 51st to Quetta and the 81st to Agra and Delhi.

BRITISH INFANTRY RELIEFS.

The 2nd Queen's Own Cameroon Highlanders go to Bangalore, the 1st Notts and Derby Regiment to Secunderabad, the 2nd Royal Fusiliers to Jubbulpore, the 2nd King's Royal Rifles to England, the 4th King's Royal Rifles to Chakrata, the 1st Lancashire Fusiliers to Multan, the 2nd North Staffordshires to Peshawar, the 1st Seaforths to Choubattia, the 2nd Rifle Brigade to Ahmednagar (new lines), the 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers to Ahmednagar, the 2nd Worcestershires to Jhansi, the 1st Wiltshires to South Africa, the 2nd Royal North Lancashires to Poona, the 1st Northamptonshires to Aden, the 1st Royal West Surreys to England, and a battalion, to be named later, to Fort William. The 2nd Gordon Highlanders go to Cawnpore, and the 1st Cameronians to South Africa.

INDIAN CAVALRY RELIEFS.

The 18th Lancers proceed to Meerut, the 5th Cavalry to Rawalpindi, the 11th Lancers to Delhi, the 25th Cavalry to Nowshera Cavalry Cantonment, the 37th Lancers to Lahore Cantonment, the 13th Lancers to Loralai, the 15th Lancers to Nowshera Cavalry Cantonment and the 21st Cavalry to Jhelum.

INDIAN MOUNTAIN BATTERY RELIEFS.

No. 25 go to Abbottabad, No. 28 to Bannu and No. 24 to Maymyo.

SAPPER RELIEFS.

No. 9 Co., 2nd Sappers, go to Bangalore, and No. 11 Co., 2nd Sappers, to Rawalpindi.

INDIAN INFANTRY RELIEFS.

The 28th Punjabis go to Lahore, the 38th Dogras to Nowshera, the 37th Dogras to Jhelum, the 21st Punjabis to Bannu, the 51st Sikhs to Peshawar, the 59th Scinde Rifles to Malakand, the 82nd Punjabis to Nowshera, the 55th Rifles to Rawalpindi, and the 25th Punjabis to Multan. The 27th Punjabis go to Bombay, the 109th Infantry to Secunderabad, the 2nd Rajputs to Mhow, the 102nd Grenadiers to Aurangabad, the 37rd Carnatic Infantry to Cannanore, the 83rd Infantry to St. Thomas' Mount, the 88th Carnatic Infantry to Fort William, the 5th Light Infantry to Nowgong, the 108th Mahrattas to Aden, and the 113th Infantry to Deesa. The 124th Baluchis proceed to Quetta, the 126th Baluchis to Loralai, the 92nd Punjabis to Mandalay and the 93rd Infantry to Rangoon and Port Blair. The 90th Punjabis go to Bhamo, the 33rd Punjabis to Delhi, the 35th Sikhs to Jhelum, the 22nd Punjabis to Jubbulpore, the 1st Brahmans to Bolarum, the 97th Infantry to Jubbulpore, the 30th Punjabis to Jhansi, and the 87th Punjabis to Jhelum.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATION'S.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

Major S. P. James, I.M.S., is confirmed as Statistical Sanitary Officer with the Government of India.

Mr. Arthur Preston is appointed to succeed Mr. Currie on the Indian Tea Cess Committee.

Lieutenent Colonel B. Scott, Controller of Military Accounts, has 90 days' leave from the 13th proximo.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Henderson has 8 months' leave from the 1st proximo.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major C. H. Bowle-Evens, M.S., has 21 months' leave.

Major V. G. Drake-Broakman, I.M.S., is posted as Civil Surgeon, Hazara.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Inglis has 9 months' leave.

Major C. B. Rawlinson is posted temporarily as Sessions Judge, Peshawar Division.

The appointment of Mr. J. S. Halliday as Brazilian Vice-Consul at Rangoon is recognised. Also of Mr. J. F. Brown as Commercial Agent.

Mr. O. V. Bosanquet is gazetted to officiate as Resident, Baroda, vice Cobb on special duty.

THE NUNDIDROOG MINE.

Reconstruction of Kennedy's Shaft.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 5.

The latest news from the Nundidroog Mine is that Kennedy's shaft is to be reconstructed from the surface. The work will soon be taken in hand.

THE KING'S RUPEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was curious to read in your issue of the 3rd instant of the fate of the King's rupees in Thibet, when Dr. Sven Hedin found to his inconvenience that our new coin was considered spurious, because, as the inhabitants explained, the head on the rupee could not be that of a King, as no king would allow his likeness to appear without a crown!

This may be amusing to us, who think of such effigies from a classical point of view, but to an Asiatic a bare head is a mark of degradation and dependence on others. No greater insult, for instance, could be offered to an Indian potentate, however insignificant, than to request him to take off his head-gear in a stranger's presence, yet it does not seem to have occurred to our wise Rulers, when designing our new Indian coinage that we would lose both respect and prestige throughout our Eastern Empire by depicting the Emperor with a bare head and no body or bust. It has however been a subject of common comment amongst natives ever since the new rupee came before the public. The only conclusion the average native can arrive at is that we are too barbarous a people to have any refined ideas on the respect due to the great and noble.

It is such ignorance of Asiatic thought, that alienates the feelings of natives in this country, and we cannot blame them for not respecting us when, according to their opinion, we do not know how to respect ourselves.

In conclusion it is interesting to point out that when the Indian Coinage Bill was introduced by the Finance Minister in the Legislative Council of the Government of India in July 1905, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce commented on this subject, and strongly urged "that it would not only be politic, but more appreciated in this country were the cast of the Emperor's head to wear a crown in all denominations of Indian coin."

Nevertheless the above sound advice does not appear to have been followed, as 1909 rupees are still being coined with, what is considered, an unkingly head. Let us hope that in this respect Dr. Sven Hedin's experience in Thibet will bring home to the authorities the necessity of an early change in conformity with generally expressed wish of our Indian fellow-subjects.—Yours &c.

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THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Recently coming to learn that His Excellency's skilled string band is to afford us no more pleasure of its excellent performances during this season, I humbly venture to approach His Excellency through the columns of your worthy paper with the earnest request that he may extend at least once again the kindness and beneficence which we have been so fortunate in enjoying and appreciating on several occasions in the course of the last few weeks by permitting his good band to give us one more opportunity of listening to the exquisite and high class music played by the well trained artists composing the same.

I sincerely crave His Excellency's apology for thus asking from him one more favour, but then I hope it would not be considered an altogether unreasonable demand having regard to the fact that the plesure, I with a large number of my fellow citizens so eagerly enjoy, is too rich and rare to be quite easily foregone.

Besides I should not fail to mention that it is only for the first time in the annals of the history of this big and beautiful city that we are so pleasantly entertained by these first-rate musical performances, and this circumstance, I believe, will lend fresh force and strength to my humble request.

RUSTIM H. COOPER.

Windy Hall, Colaba, March 5.

INDIAN POLICE PROSPECTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read the various remarks made by "Dan" and "Fairplay" regarding Indian Police prospects, in the Indian papers, and I think they are well to the point and require serious consideration at the hands of parents who seek for their sons a career in the Indian Police. Neither of them seem, however, to have made sufficient of the fact that whereas the Public Works Department, Telegraph and other Technical Departments train a boy to a profession which he can take to immediately on retirement after 20 years' service in India (and thus add considerably to his pension) the Policeman can hope for nothing at all.

The argument advanced, therefore, that he is paid and treated better than the Policeman, as he has to incur a considerable initial outlay for education, falls to the ground.

It is moreover very doubtful indeed, now that the expensive College Course at Coopers' Hill has been abolished, whether the education of a boy for the P. W. D. or Forests is any more than that for the Police—a service in which an officer can get no pension at all until he has put in 30 years' service in a notoriously deadly climate. In India, strange to say, the English Police Officer is treated on a par with the Native sweeper and other menials of Government who have to put in 30 years before their pension is due.

"Dan" in the "Pioneer" makes a good comparison of the prospects of the Indian Army and Police, and shows how unfavourably the Police compares with the former. In addition to these arguments I should like to mention that whereas the Army Officer has only to pass in one Indian language by the Higher Standard, a Police Officer if stationed in the Bombay or Madras Presidencies may have to pass in as many as four or five.—Yours etc.,

EQUITY.

Hampshire, February 16.

THE LATEST FROM HOME

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, FEB. 19, (PARIS, FEB. 20.)

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

Court.—The King and Queen returned to London on Saturday from Berlin, and on Tuesday his Majesty opened Parliament. The Prince of Wales on Monday received the Honorary Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons. On Wednesday the Prince and Princess had a long conversation with General Booth.

Commissionaires.—The 50th anniversary of this corps was commemorated on Sunday by a parade in Westminster Hall and a service in the Abbey.

Ecclesiastical.—The Pan-Anglican Thank-offering Fund has been provisionally allotted.—The Primate spoke on Monday at the chief centenary meeting of the London Jews' Society, and on Saturday at Cambridge in connection with a college mission in South London—Sir E. P. Wills, of Bristol, has given £15,000 for Church purposes.—Convocation met on Wednesday. The Committee on Prayer-book revision advocate important changes.

German Rhodes Scholars.—A dinner was given in honour of these scholars at the Lyceum Club on Monday.

Ireland.—A meeting in Dublin under the auspices of the Landowners' Convention has protested against the principle of general compulsion in land purchase, and has called for the suppression of agrarian crime.—Mr. J. Redmond has been re-elected chairman of the Nationalist Party.

Labour.—The three Labour members, who visited Germany to inquire into the State insurance of workmen, report favourably on the system.—A demonstration of Christians was held on Saturday in Trafalgar-square to urge action in regard to unemployment.

Law.—The Privy Council has upheld the judgments of Nova Scotian Courts in favour of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and against the Dominion Coal Company.—The High Court has declared the Allan liner "Corinthian" to blame for her collision with the "Malin Head."—Mr. T. Shaw succeeds Lord Robertson as a Lord of Appeal, and Mr. Ure, Solicitor-General for Scotland, becomes Lord Advocate.—Paul Hefeld, the anarchist murderer, has died in Tottenham Hospital.

London.—On the night of January 15 2,088 persons were found homeless in London.

Naval and Military.—Lord C. Beresford on March 24 vacates his command of the Channel Fleet, the best vessels of which will then form the second division of the Main Fleet.—On Saturday night 17 Territorial Corps marched through London on "recruiting parados." Of the 26,000 men wanted for the force from London, 18,500 have been sworn in.

Parliament opened on Tuesday. The King's Speech after dealing at some length with Imperial and Foreign affairs, stated that the public expenditure would show a large increase. Bills would be introduced on Welsh Disestablishment, Irish Land, Housing and Town Planning, Unemployment, Sweating, and other matters. On the Address, Lord Lansdowne and other speakers severely criticized the Government's Irish administration.—In the House of Commons on Tuesday Mr. Balfour criticized the Government's Education and Irish policy, and was answered by Mr. Asquith. On Wednesday a Labour amendment was defeated by 205 to 101.

Political.—The Chief Liberal Whip said last Friday that the General Election would come before many months were over, and that the issue would be the abolition of the Lord's veto.—Mr. Lyttelton spoke on South African affairs last week.—Mr. T. Gibson Bowles is the Liberal candidate in Central Glasgow.—Labour candidate has come forward for the Taunton seat vacated by Sir E. Boyle.

Poor Law.—The Royal Commission recommends great changes, including the supersession of Guardians by Public Assistance Authorities, and the abolition of the present workhouse system. For loafers disciplinary colonies would be set up.

Royal Astronomical Society.—Sir David Gill has been elected president.

Royal Humane Society.—The Stanhope Medal was awarded at the annual meeting on Monday to G. H. Smith, of Woburn Sands.

Sales.—The Benson collection of Greek coins last week realized £15,175, including the "record" price of £640. Some high prices have been given for books from Lord Polwarth's collection.

Small Holdings.—The Herefordshire County Council propose to acquire small holdings by compulsion.

Theatres.—"The Truants," by Mr. W. T. Colesby, has been produced by Miss Lena Ashwell at the Kingsway.—Miss Maud Allan has reappeared at the Palace.—Mr. H. B. Irving has revived "Charles I." at the Shaftesbury, and Mr. Waller "Monsieur Beaucaire" at the Lyric.—"The Dancing Girl" has been revived at His Majesty's.

Wills.—Lord Amherst of Hackney left estate valued at £67,457; Mr. J. Jardine, K.C., £104,327; and Mr. S. M. Wood, £1,043,734,

Woman Suffragists, after chaining themselves to their seats, interrupted Mr. Birrell at a public dinner on Wednesday.

THE EMPIRE.

Canada.—The winter carnival is in progress at Montreal.—The South African veterans offer, in return for land grants, to become army reservists for ten years.—Proposals have been made for an 18-knot steamships service to New Zealand and Australia.—A forestry conference has been held in Toronto.—An official report states that only one-ninth of the immigrants excluded last year were British, though the British arrivals numbered nearly half the total immigration.—General Lake's recent remarks are now said to have misrepresented.

South Africa.—Dr. Jameson, speaking at Grahamstown on Monday, warmly urged the acceptance of the new Constitution.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Hart, at a farewell banquet in Cape Town, warned South Africans to establish a sound military system.

New Zealand.—About a million salmon ova have just been shipped from England to New Zealand.

THE UNITED STATES.

Lincoln Centenary.—The President and Mr. Bryce were among the speakers at the Lincoln Centenary celebrations on Friday.

Panama Canal.—Speaking at New Orleans, Mr. Taft has defended the construction of the Panama Canal on the lock system. President Roosevelt, in a Message to Congress, takes similar ground.

The Canadian Waterways Treaty has been shelved in the Senate.

FOREIGN.

Chili.—The Chancellor of the German Legation, who was thought murdered, has been found and arrested.

China.—Chinese authority in Manchuria continues to be ground between Russia and Japan.—At the Opium Commission, Sir A. Hosie has pointed out the unreliability of the figures submitted by the Chinese delegates.

Denmark.—An extensive scheme of national defence has been introduced by the Government.

Earthquakes are reported from Turkey, Bulgaria Hungary, Italy, Portugal, and Puerto Rico. In Persia, on January 23, thousands of lives were destroyed.

France.—The tariff proposals of the Customs Committee of the Chamber excite grave apprehensions. It is thought that the Government will resist them. Our New York correspondent hints that the Convention with Canada may be nullified by the raising of the French "minimum" tariff.—The Chamber has passed the Amnesty Bill.—A Committee of the Senate has set aside the Workmen's Pensions Bill and drawn up another scheme, based on contributions from employers and the State.

Germany.—The Emperor has thanked the Chief Burgomaster of Berlin for the reception accorded to King Edward and Queen Alexandra. New streets in Berlin are to be named after British cities.

Italy.—Interesting archæological discoveries have been made in Rome.

Japan.—At the dinner in celebration of the British Alliance last week the Premier and the British Ambassador spoke.

Mexico.—About 300 persons were burnt to death in a theatre at Acapulco on Sunday.

Morocco.—Negotiations are proceedings at Fez between the French Minister and the Moorish officials, who express satisfaction at the moderation of the French programme.

Turkey.—The Chamber, on Saturday, by 198 to eight votes, declared its want of confidence in the Grand Vizier, Kiamil Pasha, who has therefore been succeeded by Hilmi Pasha. The Parliamentary party of Union and Progress send us a message justifying Kiamil's overthrow.

Accidents.—By a colliery explosion in Durham on Tuesday, 148 men and boys are believed to have lost their lives.—The passenger steamer "Penguin" was wrecked in Cook's Straits, New Zealand, on Friday night, and 76 persons were drowned.—Nine men were drowned by the wreck of the steamer "Forest Castle" off Brest on Friday.—The Belgian steamer "Australia" and a sailing vessel came into collision on Friday and both sank, about 30 lives being lost.—One child was killed and three others gravely injured near Staines on Saturday by a motor-car.

Aeronautics.—A correspondent discusses the possibility of airship raids on our coasts.—A French society has been formed to inaugurate a cross-channel airship service.

A Free Food Magazine.—Mr. H. W. Lucy complains of the piracy of an American magazine in reprinting his reminiscences from the "Cornhill."

Babylonian Discoveries.—Dr. T. Pinches read a paper on Tuesday before the Victoria Institute on discoveries in Babylonia.

Music.—The first performance of M. Paderewski's symphony was given in Boston last Friday.—Herr Richard Strauss's opera "Elektra" has been received with enthusiasm in Berlin.

Sport.—England beat Ireland on Saturday in two football matches, Rugby and Association.—The Scottish Football Union having accepted the resolutions of the International Board, the Scotland vs. England match is now likely to be played.—C. Fairs the tennis champion, beat F. Andre on Saturday.—At Melbourne on Monday the Australian Cricket Eleven beat the Rest of Australia by an innings and 158 runs.

Obituary.—Sir George King; Sir Dudley Duckworth-King; Sir J. Bamford-Slack; Sir T. Buxton Morrish; Major-General Oliver, Colonel G. F. C. Mackenzie; Colonel C. H. Bird; Captain C. E. Farquharson; Mr. H. G. Shee, K.C.; Mr. S. G. Buxton; the Grand Duke Vladimir; the Marquis de Noailles; Mr. Charles Warner; Major-General Strutt; Mr. H. G. Powell; and Lord Grosvenor, infant heir to the Dukedom of Westminster.—"Times."

PRINCE AND MIMIC DISASTER.

Explosion in Model Tunnel.

London, Feb. 19.

The Prince of Wales formed one of a distinguished company who were present at the Royal Institution this evening to witness some remarkable experiments performed by Sir Henry Cunnynghame, assistant Under-Secretary at the Home Office. Sir Henry showed a real explosion in a model mine specially constructed for the occasion.

A long wooden tunnel was prepared, terminating in a large compartment, the side of which was open so that the audience could see into it. An explosion was caused at the other end of the shaft by igniting an explosive by electricity, and immediately a rush of flame and smoke was seen to sweep into the large chamber. It is the smoke and fumes which cause death, as their composition in a mine is very poisonous.

Sir Henry said that death from gases caused by an explosion was quite a painless one. The only symptoms were a slight smarting of the eyes and throat, and then though the lamps were burning well, and there was plenty of air to breathe, the person affected felt weak and dropped down unconscious, never to regain consciousness again.

Sir Henry also showed an apparatus by means of which a rescuer can enter a mine where an explosion has occurred. Attired like a diver, one of his assistants was locked in a cupboard in which dense fumes and smoke were concentrated by burning in it a special chemical composition. The man carried in his helmet an apparatus for keeping him supplied with fresh air.

WE cannot afford, says the "Times," to play with active sedition in India. Weakness there would sap the foundations of our Empire and of all the blessings which that Empire hourly brings to the 300,000,000 of men, for whose safety and welfare we have made ourselves responsible. The first duty which we owe to them and to ourselves is to uphold with unflinching hand the power of the Government which alone stands between them and such oppression and wrong as are unknown in Europe. In justice to them we can flinch from no means, however drastic, which in the judgment of Lord Minto and of his advisers may be needed for that end. The "dumb millions" to whom we have secured, as never before in their history, the elementary rights of human beings have a claim to our continued protection, and the only way in which we can assure that protection to them is by quelling with calm, but relentless, severity the movement that is seeking to wreck it by systematic violence and systematic murder. There must be no room in India for any doubts as to the attitude of the Government at home. The friends and the enemies of our rule must be convinced by unmistakable proofs that the Government of India will have the steady and cordial support of the Imperial Government and of the British nation in meeting the challenge which the Anarchists have flung to them. We are confident that Lord Morley, who has shown plenty of courage in dealing with some of the earlier incidents of the agitation, will promptly grasp the necessity of vigorous action to check this second and more ominous outburst before it has time to develop its full strength. He has given the moderate reformers in India abundant proof of the sincerity and earnestness of his sympathy with their lawful aspirations by the introduction of his Reform Scheme. They have declared that they are delighted with that scheme. Its author may now fairly invite them to prove the loyalty to British rule which they profess by rallying to the support of that rule against the criminals who attack it.

INDIAN ANARCHISM AND SEDITION.

The Methods of Indian Anarchism.

THE "Times" say:—In the Session now commencing there is certain to be a renewal of pressure from a small but insistant group of Radical and Labour members upon the Secretary of State for India to withdraw, or substantially to modify, the special weapons for the detection and punishment of political crime which it has been necessary to forge in the last two or three years. The latest instance of political murder in India has come as a timely warning against such folly; and it seems like an irony of fate that, while the newly-formed "Civil Rights Committee" for India is condemning the so-called "arbitrary" powers for creating special tribunals to deal promptly with crimes against the State, the last of a series of terrorist assassinations has been committed in respect to a trial for treasonable conspiracy, which, conducted under the ordinary law, has been so cleverly protracted by the devices of defending vakils that it has already occupied the attention of the Court for something like eighty full days. The slow grinding of the mills of justice when enemies of the Indian State are concerned does not, unhappily, ensure their grinding "exceeding small"; but it does give abundant opportunity for murderous outrage upon those concerned with the prosecution; and, when at last sentence is pronounced on convicted assassins, delay of their execution for the prescribed periods gives time to excite the mob, led by hysterical students, to such dangerous frenzies of canonisation of the "martyrs" as were witnessed in Calcutta last November in connection with the funeral of Kanailal Dutt, one of the murderers of the informer Gosain. The need for more rather than less speedy punishment of terrorist crime is being pointed out in Calcutta.

If we set aside the rioting that has taken place in the last two or three years, on seditious instigation, at places so widely separated as Calcutta and Bombay, Rawalpindi and Tinnivelly, and confine attention to political murders or attempted murders, it is obvious on a retrospect of the facts that they have not been mere sporadic and solitary efforts on the part of the actual perpetrators. These weak and hysterical youths must have been the puppets of resourceful and determined men; for through all these crimes has run the dire purpose of making the administration of justice impossible and paralysing the arm of executive authority. The terrorists have struck not only at obscure individuals, on whom it was desirable in their view to wreck vengeance, but also at the most exalted representatives of the Crown. All the world knows that on no fewer than four occasions Sir Andrew Fraser escaped deliberate designs upon his life, apparently made because, as head of the Bengal Government he had given orders for prosecutions for sedition. The magistrate before whom many of the offenders were tried, Mr. Kingsford was marked down for slaughter, and on transfer to Muzafferpore was followed thither; but the bomb intended for his carriage was thrown at the wrong moment and killed two defenceless English ladies Mrs. and Miss Kennedy. The first attempt on the life of an official in the mofussil was made in December 1907, when Mr. C. B. Allen the district magistrate at Dacca, was shot by assailants who disappeared and though not killed was seriously naimed for life. The repeated attempts on Mr. Hume who as Public Prosecutor in Calcutta has been conducting one of the conspiracy trials, have happily failed. As in the case of Sir Andrew Fraser (save on the last occasion), success would probable have involved the loss of many other lives for the method adopted was that of attempted train-wrecking.

The Anarchists have thus so far failed to 'remove' any European official but they have had marked success in quarters where they were probably most anxious to achive it—namely among Indians whom excited youths have been taught to regard as traitors to their country because by reason of their official position or other circumstances they have been concerned in the detection and punishment of political crime. In August Norendro Nath Gosain, the informer in the Alipore conspiracy trial, was murdered, even in what might be regarded as the unassailable security of a Government gaol—and what would, in fact, have been such security, in all probability, had not fear of parliamentary questions and suggestions of "harsh treatment" stood in the way of taking reasonable precautions. On the King's birthday (and this may not have been an undesigned coincidence) a detective named Banarjee, who tracked the Muzafferpore murderers, was shot dead in the streets of Calcutta. Last but not least, comes the murder of Mr. Ashutosh Biswas in the precincts of the Court where, as Public Prosecutor of the district, he has been conducting the Alipore conspiracy case. It has often been remarked that the true civic spirit has yet to be infused into the rank and file of the Indian people, as is shown by their reluctance, even in ordinary circumstances, to give information or other assistance to the cause of public justice. Such reticence must be confirmed and strengthened by these instances of the fate of "traitors"; and it is not surprising that in both the Allen and the Bannerjee crimes, the culprits, have remained undiscovered, in spite of the offer of large rewards.

To those who have closely studied the growth of these diabolical methods in India it has long been more than suspected that the real instigation proceeds from unscrupulous Indian who have found asylum in this country, on the Continent, or in America. This domicile abroad has the advantage of a personal safety almost absolute, in view of the laxity with which we permit in our midst the presence of Continental Anarchists, thereby almost precluding ourselves from asking the co operation of Continental Powers, in dealing with this menace. It also gives the conspirators access to the stream of Indian youths constantly coming westward, to the number of probably more than 200 per annum, to complete their studies. The great majority of these students are sought out while still on their journey, and every artifice of men who are born intriguers is used to induce them to join in efforts to overthrow British rule in their native country. Many of them are sensible enough to resist the pressure; but others succumb, either on the first assault or subsequently in varying degrees. Some do not do much more then attend flagrantly seditions meetings and appland the wild and whirling words spoken by glib orators, and cultivate a sullen resentment of all things English. But they are expected to assist the cause fianacially, minimum subscription rates to various funds being laid down. It may be remarked "en passant" that certain leaders of the movement have considerable wealth, and it is understood that they are able to tap affluent streams in India. Some of the students, not only in London, but in University centres such as Edinburgh, go beyond mere passive and financial support. They activily spread the virus they have imbibed; they even join secret circles, and in a few cases are admitted somewhat into the confidence of their leaders, though the number of men who know all the plans and methods adopted is extremely small. Moreover, as a recent case goes to show, stories of "insolence" are concocted, with a view to creating or strengthening racial hatred of the Anglo-Indian agents of the British administration. There is no method compatible with the personal safety of the leaders which cunning, malice, and insane racial pride can suggest, or which the fanaticism of hot-headed and misguided youth compass, that is not resorted to for the purpose of discrediting and paralysing the Indian administration. Happily the better sense of India reprobates this anarchical propaganda; but a malicious conspiracy which entraps so many young Indians when they are free from parental restraint and are lost in the crowd of London or Paris, and which makes them avowed enemies of England, constitutes an ugly excresence on the body politic, demanding vigilant attention and firm treatment from the authorities, both here and in India.

THE PROPAGANDA OF SEDITION.

The methods by which seditious, and indeed revolutionary, ideas are spread among Indian students coming to Europe to complete their educational equipment have been outlined in the "Times." The matter has been before the Council of the East India Association for some time past and it has now accepted certain recommendations of a sub-committee as to a definite line of action to counteract the spread of seditions opinions among the students, and the scarcely less malicious efforts made for many years past to "spread views hostile to the action of the British Government (in India) among people in England."

According to the accepted recommedations of the sub-commiitee, efforts are to be made to encourage the formation of an organisation among well-affected students designed to take active steps to disseminate sound views among their fellow students, and they are to be encouraged to join the association upon privileged terms. Arrangments, are being made for the preparation of leaflets containing reliable information and correcting misapprehensions and misrepresentations regarding the actions and policy of the Indian Government. It is proposed to obtain the services of writers to contribute articles and prepare leaflets, hostile pamphlets, publications, and speeches being collected and answered when they call for a reply. Similarly, it is intended to invite the co-operation of suitable and experienced persons to speak at public and other meetings gives lectures on Indian subjects, and appear at meeting held by the opposite party to correct misstatements when they can obtain a hearing. An editorial secretary may subsequently be appointed, but in the meantime the arrangements are in the hands of Dr. John Pollen, the hon. Secretary, and Mr. J. B. Pennington, formerly of the Madras Civil Service. It is further proposed that a member of Parliament should be authorised to represent the views of the association in the House of Commons, upon instructions conveyed by the Council.

The field for labour sketched out in the recommendations mentioned is a wide and almost unoccupied one and it can only be filled even to a moderate extent by the co-ordinated and self-sacrificing efforts of members of the association and others who recognise the seriousness of the present situation from the standpoint of the true interests of the Indian peoples.

THE TERRITORIALS.

2000 More Recruits Wanted.

THE LAST RALLY.

London, Feb. 20.

To-day's rally should bring us within sight of the 11,000 Territorial recruits for whom Lord Esher called on London when he asked the "Daily Mail" a fortnight ago to make its appeal.

The response to that appeal has been splendid and inspiring. By last night 9,000 men had come forward including a large number who have not yet had their applications and inquiries answered owing to the immense volume of work which has overwhelmed the recruiting staffs. Though these have displayed the utmost energy and toiled with a will night after night, the number of recruits has been so great that they have been unable to keep abreast of it.

There is still a printed list of over two thousand applicants who have to be followed up. Vigorous steps are now being taken to overtake the arrears, and in all directions the staffs have been increased so that there will be no more complaints of delay.

One of the stirring features to-day will be route marches carried out by ten corps in various districts of London. Once more the citizens of London will hear the trumpet call of duty. All who wish to join the Territorial Army should act quickly upon their resolution. Already the appeal has produced a great effect upon the men who enlisted for one year only; hundreds of them, realising that their services are needed, have determined to remain and by orders from headquarters steps are forthwith to be taken to ascertain what the choice of the others will be, so that if they elect to go their places may be filled without delay.

EFFECT IN THE PROVINCES.

The effect of the response to Lord Esher's appeal in the "Daily Mail" has been felt all over the country. At Leyton two hundred men joined the 7th Essex on Thursday, and five applied for commissions at Croydon. Fourteen out of twenty applicants were accepted by the 4th West Surrey. Large firms in Liverpool and elsewhere are following the London example of giving three weeks' holiday with pay to employes who will spend a fortnight in camp.

The Mayoress and three other ladies of Accrington last night gave a ball to the Territorials, which is expected to show a result in the recruiting.

Colonel Hanbury, speaking at the dinner of the Windsor Company, said that he appreciated what the "Daily Mail" had done for the force. It had "bucked up" the nation all round, and within three weeks had gathered in a large number of men who were sitting on the gate thinking on which side to drop. He considered that we dad turned the corner.

12 SUFFRAGETTES GO TO PRISON.

Refused to be Bound Over.

M.P. IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Twenty-three women and one man came before Six Albert de Rutzen at Bow Street Police Court to-day in connection with the Suffragette disturbances of Thursday. Sixteen of the defendants were arrested in the vicinity of Downing-street as the result of an attempt to reach the residence of Mr. Asquith. The other eight were arrested outside the House of Commons in the evening. The cases of the sixteen were partly heard on Wednesday.

The following decisions were given in these cases: Miss Cooper and Mrs. St. Eve, bound over; Mrs. Pickering, Miss Schofield, Miss Johnson, Miss Manson, Miss McDanald, Miss Povey, and Miss Vernon, bound over or a month; Miss Ibbotson, Mrs. Duval, and Mme. Seruya, bound over or six weeks; Miss Fisher, Miss St. John, Miss Jones, and Miss Stanley, discharged.

All the defendants, with the exception of Mrs. St. Eve, Miss Cooper, and those discharged elected to go to prison in the second division.

PREFERRED PRISON.

Then came the eight defendants who were arrested in connection with the raid on the House of Commons.

The cases against Mrs. Despard, Miss Margaret Ridley, Miss Fitzherbert, and Miss Gwyther were remanded for a week, on their giving an undertaking not to go to the House of Commons in the meantime.

Miss. Farquharson, who said she was bringing a petition from the students of Glasgow University against the House of Lords decision on the Women's Graduate question, declined to be bound over, and was fined 10s. or five days.

Miss Bechstein, who said she had been in the country only a few weeks, was bound over for three months; and Mme. Borovikovsky, a Russian, was ordered to give two sureties or go to prison for a month. She refused to be bound over.

The case against Mr. Joseph Clayton was remanded for a week.

Mr. F. Verney, M. P. for North Bucks, asked to be allowed to make a statement on behalf of Mr. Clayton, Mr. Verney said that Mr. Clayton had informed him that he had visited the House of Commons with the object of seeing the witness. Had he received such a message he would certainly have asked the police to admit Mr. Clayton to the lobby of the House. He had no reason to doubt that it was Mr. Clayton's intention to see him.

On behalf of Miss St. John, Miss Ailsa Craig a daughter of Miss Ellen Terry, gave evidence. The crowd she said, was about one hundred and fifty, "mostly children," (Laughter.) She saw nothing to justify the arrests,

PAINTER'S TOUR IN CHINA.

Experiences in Summer Palace at Pekin.

London, Feb. 19.

Mr. Hodgson Liddell, a well-known landscape painter, has returned to London after a remarkable painting journey through China, in the course of which he was permitted the great privilege of painting in the grounds of the Summer Palace in Pekin. The results of Mr. Liddell's tour will shortly be seen on exhibition in London.

"I spent nearly a year in China," said Mr. Liddell to-day, "and travelled thirty thousand miles. The chief impressions I bring back are of the courtesy and consideration of the Chinese, and the value of the country to the painter. It is untrodden ground, a land full of beauty, in which the painter, after he had overcome the natural, difficulties, will find many things to delight and fascinate him.

"My permission to enter the Summer Palace was only ganted after long negotiations conducted by the British Minister, but once inside my stay of a few days lengthened into two weeks. They treated me most liberally, giving me comfortable quarters and a special cook, but I was under strict survellance the whole time.

"Two mandarins were constantly in attendance upon me, nominally to see that I wanted for nothing and the crowd of attendants who followed me about the beautiful grounds numbered from twenty to thirty.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," March 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," which arrived here yesterday, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bayne, Mr J
Berrie, Mr A
Bell, Mr L C
Chakravati, Mr S K
Corbett, Mr R
Corbett, Mrs and infant
Caunift, Mr J C
Ellevy, Mr E J
Griffiths, Mr H E
Hudson, Mrs and infant
Hawley, Capt and Mrs W G
Lamb, Mr J W
Laidlaw, Miss
Rowe, Mr J A
Seton-Browne, Capt and Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES.

Avery, Mr W C
Brown, Mr J G
Bolton, Mr H M
Bell, Mr Mark
Baker, Sir R
Boyd, Mr John
Barnet, Mr J A
Crezin, Rev P A
Coxon, Mr S
Furrey, Capt J L
Finnis, Mr G H
George, Mr H P
Greaves, Mr H R H
King, Mrs G
Khazan, Mr Mahon
Lovegrove, Mrs W H
Lattey, Mr H P
MacMillen, Capt
MacLeich, Rev and Mrs
Merser, Mr S J
Manasseh, Mr R S
Raban, Capt H T
Rhodes, Mr B C
Sutherland, Mr A W
Smith, Mr W
Sutherland, Miss L
Silcock, Mrs A
Sinha, Mr S N S
Wilson, Capt and Mrs W M
Wilson, Rev and Mrs G
Webb, Mr A C

FROM BRINDISI.

Davies, Miss
Zeeman, Mr J H

FROM PORT SAID.

Ding, Mrs M

FOR KARACHI.

Assade, Mr Sanders
Clements, Genl
Castle, Rev W W
Emerson, Mr W
Ghoil, Mr Mortage
Lawrence, Capt

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Mooltan," March 6.

The following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Mooltan," Commander G. C. Henning for London:—

Audin, Mrs Lindsay and child
Anders, Miss
Agabeg, Mrs F
Ashton, Miss
Askwith, Maj H F
Austin, Mr Low
Appleyard, Lt W
Bacon, Mr
Barrow, Miss
Bagshawe, Maj F W
Bales, Mr R G
Behrens, Mr F E
Black, Mrs W C
Bennand, Mr A T H
Brady, Mr and Mrs W H
Brown, Mrs J A
Brodie, Miss P
Burn, Mrs R child and inf
Butchart, Mr B J
Butler, Mr W
Chaix d'Est Ange Mr G
Coaker, Capt C V
Cave, Browne Mr H
Caken Beck, Mr R
Clinch, Capt and Mrs H W
Codrington, Maj
Codrington, Mrs
Cutleing, Mrs
Crombie, Mr and Mrs G A G
Crombie, 3 Misses
Capel, Col W
Cockill, Mr H
Cushing, Miss
Coatthard, Mr T
Coote, Mr J
Charles, Mr A P
Coventry, Mr and Mrs F C
Davie, Mr J
Deguirmendjian, Mr,
Dewhurst, Mr and Mrs R P and children
Drew, Maj F M
Dunsterville, Col and Mrs L C
Dillon Masterson, Mrs
Derby, Mr J L
Davies, Mr J L
Dawson, Miss Julia
Davies, Mr C
Edie, Mrs D C H
Erverson. Mr and Mrs and child
Elliot, Hon A
Elliott, Mr H
Fraser. Mr Gordon
Fisher, Mrs W E D
Freeman, Mr and Mrs T H
Feldmann, Mr S B
Fraser, Mr J H K
Freidheim, Mr H
Gibbs, Mr A P
Gilbert, Mr and Mrs B
Grant, Capt D H F
Guilland, C C
Gorman, Mr J
Hulbers, L T B
Harris, Mr J S
Henderson, Mrs and child
Heygate, Mr G
Howard, Mrs and 2 children
Hildebrand, Maj
Haig, Brown, Mr W A
Harvey, Mr J
Howard, Mr B
Hopper, Mr A
Honehen, Mr J
Imay, Mrs B
Inglis, Mrs
Ivens, Miss
Kassner, Mr
Krueger, Mr H
Sweet, Capt H H
Sandes, Col
Forrest, Mr L R W
Morton, Maj E R
Griffin, Maj P G
Grimshaw, Capt R W W
Lallivan, Mr G A
Lie Jakos, Mr A
Lowson, Mr
Londesborough's maid, the Countess of
Loeke Elliet, Lt-Genl Sir
Mitchell, Mrs J
Makins, Maj and Mrs E
Mason, Miss
Martin Mrs
Martin, 2 Misses
Massy, Mr W J
MacLaughlin, Dr and Mrs
Mackintosh, Mr D S
Makins, Mrs
Moore, Maj F L and Mrs
Mountain, Mr and Mrs
Mountain, Miss
Miller, Mr E G C
Meyer, Dr R F
Meritt, Mr Allen
Moritt, Miss Ethel
Moore, Mrs
Meyer, Mr E
Moore, Mrs E S
Monkhouse, Capt W G
Macphail, Mr A
Neville, Mrs
Nelson, Mr
O'Callagham, Maj-Genl Sir D
Orletard, Mr E N
O'Sullivan, Capt W J P
Pain, Mr and Mrs
Preston, Capt W J P
Perram, Mr G J
Penrose, Mr. J E
Prior, Mr and Mrs R D and child and infant
Pilling, Mr H
Playfair Sir Patric and Lady
Pacoa, Mr
Philiips, Maj T H
Robersson, Mr W M
Ross, Mrs G F
Robertson, Mr H
Rich, Mrs
Roscol Allen, Mr
Reed, Lt T
Roscoe, Allen Mrs
Robinson, Mr J F E
Robinson, Miss
Robinson, Miss E
Stagg, Miss
Stewart, Col J M
Sweeny, Lt Col T H
Smith, Miss H
Shannon, Mrs and infant
Smithers, Capt
Sullivan, Mr G A
Simpson, Capt J C
Sexton, Capt E G
Turner, Mrs A and Miss
Veasey, Mrs H O
Wassenich, Mr H G
Warden, Maj A
Willoocks, Lt-Col A
Willcocks, Mrs
Willeocks, Miss
Wan, Mr A B
Witcombe, Maj and Mrs
Wilson, Mr C L
Wilson, Mr H C
Wolff, Mr D
Wilcocks Mrs W G
Waring, Mr M L
Zeller, Mr E
Zobell, Mr J.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—FEB. 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major C. H. Bowle-Evans, I, M. S., B.
Mr. H. Barber, B.
Mr. W. C. Bull, B.
Mr. L. Robertson, Bo. Cov.
Mr. R. P. Lambert, Bo.
Major A. G. de V. Chichester, 28 Punj.
Major J. A. Loudon, 73 Carn. Inf.
Major G. Morris, 7 G. R.
Major W. W. Chitty, 119 Inf.
Capt. F. Bennett, 2 Lrs.
Capt. C. A. James, 126 Bel.
Capt. C. J. White, 53 Sikhs.
Capt. N. R. Anderson, 130 Bel.
Capt. G. H. Rogers, 12 Raj.
Capt. N. G. Woodyatt, 2-7 G. R.
Capt. H. G. Wilmer, 14 Sikhs.
Lieut. F. B. Abbott, 6 G. R.
Lieut. F. L. S. Brett, 1-7 G. R.
Lieut A. I. Dawes, 80 Inf.
Lieut. H. Exham, 2-7 G. R.
Lieut. A. B. Harley, 121 Prs.
Lieut. F. S. Lindesay, 129 Bel.
Lieut. G. D. R. MacMahon, 124 Bel.
Lieut. W. A. Hagger, 126 Bel.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut.-Col. S. Little, I. M. S., B., 6 mo. M. C.
Capt. S. Bazett, I, A., B., 3 mo. M. C.
Mr. A. N. Gordon, B., 5 days.
Mr. A. D. Brown, Bo. Cov., 6 mo. M. C.
Rev. H. T. H. Rountree, Bo., 8 mo.
Major Bhola Nauth, I. M. S., 15 days.
Lieut. B. I. H. Adler 113 Inf., to 10-4-09.
Commander W. B. Huddleston, R. I. M., 3 mo. M. C.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt. G. I. Davys, I.M.S., B.
Mr. G. A. Laughton, Bo.
Capt. H. T. Naylor, 2 Raj.
Capt. R. E. Carr-Hall Mil. Accts. Dept

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

WITH the stately ceremonial which is always observed when the Sovereign attends in person, the Fourth Session of the Second Parliament of the present reign was opened on Feb. 16. His Majesty was again accompanied by the Queen. The weather was dry and bright, and the imposing procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster was witnessed by many thousands of deeply interested spectators.

At twenty minutes to two punctually the King and Queen left the Palace, the Prince and Princess of Wales having preceded them by a few minutes. At walking pace the State coach, containing Their Majesties, and drawn by the famous team of eight cream-coloured horses, made its way down the Mall, Whitehall, Parliament Square, and finally to the Victoria Tower. The entire route was lined with Mounted and Foot Guards, as well as by an efficient company of Police, and the brilliant uniforms of the mounted bands, which were stationed at intervals along the line of procession, gave an added note of splendour to the scene.

Enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty greeted Their Majesties everywhere. The King acknowledged the cheers by saluting, and the Queen, who sat by the King's side, and looked resplendent in her robes, constantly bowed her acknowledgments.

Their Majesties entered the House of Lords just ter two o'clock and their arrival was the signel r a salute of forty-one guns by the Royal Arti- ry in St. James's Park.

The House of Lords was crowded with a brilliant athering. The clusters of electric light were eflected and multiplied in the glittering diamonds nd in the decorations that were worn. The side alleries were crowded with peeresses who had taken heir seats early, and each of whom had the three strich feathers of Court dress in her hair. They ere seated, too, in wedges on the floor of the House, nd the delicate colours of their dresses, with ght shades of pink and blue, and salmon nd green, relieved the richer and heavier lours of the peers, in their robes of red th bars of minever; of the judges, in flowing robes red, picked out with white ermine; of soldiers, in arlet uniforms; of Ambassadors, ex-Viceroys, ishops, and others. The uniforms of the plomatic Corps, seated to the right of the Throne, re merged into a harmony of colour in the distance t their decorations caught the light and flashed oss the floor of the House. The plain evening ss of Mr. Whitelaw Reid was conspicuous among rich uniforms of his compeers. The Lord Mayor d the Lady Mayoress were present.

The King and Queen came in, and as they reached Throne the King motioned the House to be ted. Black Rod hurried off to summon the faith- Commons; there was a scuffling of feet, and the eaker and Commons appeared at the Bar of the use. His Majesty read his Speech clearly and h deliberation. His voice, however, showed s of the cold from which he has been suffering, from time to time he stopped to clear his throat he left the Throne, bowing to the Lords and mmons, and passed out to the streets, in the pre- cts of the guilded chamber, which was fast emp- ng, the sound of the bell of St. Margaret's could heard announcing that another session had gun.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

My Lords, and Gentlemen.—I was much impress- and gratified by the warmth of the public recep- n given to the Queen and myself during our cent visit to the German Emperor and Empress at erlin by all classes of the community. It afforded great pleasure to meet Their Majesties again d I feel confident that the expression of cordial elcome which there greeted us will tend to streng- en those amicable feelings between the two coun- ies which are essential to their mutual welfare and the maintenance of peace.

My relations with Foreign Powers continue to e friendly.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the gotiation of outstanding questions with the nited States of America. A Treaty to regulate e use of the waterways adjacent to the interna- nal boundary between Canada and the United ates has been arranged. The question being one special Canadian interest, the advice of the ominion Government was sought and followed roughout.

My Ambassador at Washington has also egotiated, with the co-operation of Canadian and ewfoundland Ministers of Justice, an Agreement r the reference to arbitration of the North Ameri- n Fisheries Question. I trust that the Agreement ill be the means of effecting a final and friendly ettlement of matters which have been long under iscussion between this country and the United States.

Arbitration Agreements, concluded by my Government with those of France, Italy, and Spain, which were on the point of expiring, have been renewed for a further term of five years, and it is proposed to reat similar instruments in the same manner.

The situation in Persia continues to cause anxiety. My Government have no desire to depart from the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of that country. A the same time they are of opinion that the state of affairs in Persia imperatively demands the introduction of representative institutions in a practical form in order to assure the realisation of indispensable economic, financial, and administrative reforms, and to pacify the country. As the present troubles endanger numerous commercial and economic interests which Great Britain and Russia have in Persia, the two Governments are exhanging views on the subject.

I am happy to think that there is now an improved prospect of a solution of the difficulties which have arisen in the Balkans. It is my earnest hope that a settlement may be arrived at which will be satisfactory to all the States whose interests are concerned.

The news of the disastrous earthquake which occurred recently in Sicily and Calabria called forth the deepest feelings of compassion for the afflicted population. Assistance was rendered by the officers and men of my Fleet, and the naval and military stores in the Mediterranean were utilised for the relief of the sufferers. I am glad that my people have shown their sympathy with the friendly nation of Italy in this terrible calamity.

An International Conference, which is now sitting in London, will, I trust, soon reach an agreement on certain questions of maritime law. The conclusions arrived at will be laid before you, that there may be due opportunity of considering them when your assent is asked to such legislation as may be necssary to enable my Government to ratify the International Prize Court Convention.

The reception of the measures designed by my Government for improving Indian administration has given me deep satisfaction. A Bill will at once be laid before you dealing with matters in which your sanction is required; and it is my strong desire that the steps to be taken for giving effect to the policy announced in my Message of last November to the Princes and people of India may impartially protect the interests and advance the welfare of all races, classes, and communities in my Indian dominions.

The work accomplished by the Convention for closer Union, which concluded its sittings at Cape Town in the present month, in framing the plan of a South African Constitution for submission to the constituent Colonies, marks the achievement of the first stage in the consolidation of that important part of my Empire.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—Estimates for the expenditure of the year will in due course be laid before you.

Owing to various causes, including the new provision which was made last year for old-age, and an increase which has become necessary in the cost of my Navy, the expenditure of the year will be considerably in excess of that of the past twelve months. In these circumstance, the provision necessary for the services of the State in the ensuing year will require very serious consideration, and, in consequence, less time than usual will, I fear, be available for the consideration of other legislative measures.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,—The Bills dealing with Irish Land, and Housing and Town Planning, to the discussion of which time and labour were given in your last Session, will be re-introduced.

A Bill will be laid before you for the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church in Wales.

I have now received the Report of the Commission, which I appointed more than three years ago, to inquire into the working of the Poor Law, and into the provision for meeting distress arising from want of employment. The recommendations of the Commission are engaging the careful attention of my Government.

A measure will be proposed for the better organisation of the labour market through a system of co-ordinated labour exchanges, with which other schemes for dealing with unemployment may subsequently be associated.

A Bill will be introduced for the contitution of Trade Boards in certain branches of industry in which the evils known as "sweating" prevail.

A measure will be laid before you to alter the law affecting parliamentary elections and registration in London.

In connection with the financial arrangements of the year, proposals will be brought forward for amending the Old-Age Pensions Act in certain particulars where, in practice, inequalities of treatment have been found to arise.

A Bill prohibiting the landing and selling in the United Kingdom of fish caught in prohibited areas of the sea adjoining Scotland will also be introduced.

Bills will be presented to amend the law in regard to inebriates, to the supply of milk, and to the hours of work in shops.

Your labours upon these and all other matters I humbly commend to the blessing of Almighty God.

The Speaker having read the King's Speech, Mr. F. N. Rogers moved the Address in reply. Mr. Wedgwood Benn seconded the motion. Mr. Balfour, after alluding in friendly terms to the paragraphs in the Speech referring to foreign affairs, went on to criticise the action of the Government in regard to old-age pensions and Ireland. Mr. Asquith replied, and the debate was continued by Mr. A Henderson, Mr. Burdett-Coutts, Mr. Chiozza Money and other members. At five minutes past ten, on the motion of Mr. Barnes, the debate was adjourned and the House immediately rose.

In the House of Lords an Address in reply to the King's Speech was moved by the Earl of Liverpool and seconded by Lord Hemphill. Lord Lansdowne spoke at length on the subjects mentioned in the Speech, and intimated that Lord Londonderry would raise a debate on the condition of Ireland. The Earl of Crewe replied. In reference to the royal visit to Berlin, he stated that it had been found that the friendly desires of the Government and people of this country were shared by those who guided the destinies of the German Empire. In regard to Turkey, he expressed a hope that the new Government would carry out Kiamil Pasha's foreign policy. On the question of Ireland he denied that coercion was a remedy for the existing evils, and said the policy of the Government was represented by the Land Bill. The debate was adjourned. Lord Gorell (Sir J. Gorell Barnes) and Lord Pentland (Mr. John Sinclair) were introduced as new members. Lord Blythswood also took his seat, on succession to the peerage.

The adjourned debate on the Address was resumed in the House of Lords on Feb. 17 by Lord Londonderry, the discussion being directed to the state of Ireland. He traced the increase of boycotting cattle-driving, and other outrages leading up to murder, and complained strongly of the refusal of the Government to use the powers ready to their hand to grapple with the evil. Lord Zetland warmly denounced the Irish policy of the Government but Lord Denman insisted that they had done every thing in their power to punish offenders and uphold the law. Lord Ashbourne held thnt the Government evaded the issue, and after some further discussion the debate was again adjourned.

The debate on the Address was continued in the House of Commons. An amendment complaining of the inadequacy of the Government recommendations reepecting unemploymant, was moved by Mr. Barnes and was supported by many of his colleagues of the Labour Party. Mr. Burns and Mr. Churchill spoke for the Government, and the amendment was rejected on a division by 205 votes to 101.

In the House of Lords on Feb. 18 the debate on the Address in reply to the King's Speech was resumed and concluded. The Prince of Wales was again present. After some introductory remarks of Lord Ridley, Lord Dunraven caustically criticised the policy of the Government which had destroyed the peace brought to Ireland by the Act of 1903. He doubted, however, whether anything they could say would make an impression on the Government. Lord MacDonnell declared for himself he should have been inclined to give a short shrift to the agitation, but hoped land purchase would be completed in ten or fifteen years. In the subsequent discussion the past efficacy of the Crimes Act and the great cruelty of cattle-driving were insisted upon, Lord Donoughmore holding that no answer had been made to the charges against the Government. The Lord Chancellor having defended the action of the Government, the Addrees was agreed to and the House rose until Tuesday, Feb. 23.

In reference to the proceedings in the House of Commons yesterday, "H. S. F." writes in the "Westminster Gazette":—"A Parliamentary wit is reported to have said of the Labour members that, while they roared like lions in the country, they cooed like doves in the House of Commons. But whatever their attitude has been in the past—and they have always had members who have done their fair share of 'roaring' in the House—their speeches yesterday were all tuned in an aggressive key. Mr. Barnes, one of the mildest mannered members of the party, spoke in a dark and threatening way of what the Labour members would do if the Government did not accept their remedies for the unemployed. And Mr. O'Grady struck the attitude of an Irish member intent on the game of obstruction. Nor was Mr. Crooks less militant in his attack on Mr. Burns, who made the best speech that he has yet delivered in the House in defence in his Department and the Government.

"Following on Mr. Henderson's speech of the previous day, these omens can hardly be ignored, and Mr. Victor Grayson, who is still cold-shouldered by his colleague, had a nod of approval for the new school of tactics. The House was also struck by the fiercer note of Socialism that rang through the speeches from the Labour benches. Mr. Barnes spoke of the nationalisation of the land, capital, and railways as a remedy for unemployment, and Mr. O'Grady declared that nothing would be done until trading for individual profit had ceased and the State had taken over the means of production. The nationalisation of land and capital is a large order, and with brains aglow with the vision of new worlds for old, the Labour members would not look at such commonplace proposals as Labour exchanges or the reform of the Poor Law.

"The Tariff Reformers, who also have their panacea for unemployment, could glean no comfort from these speeches, and were politely informed that the Labour Party regarded Protection as a red-herring across the path of progress. But Mr. Harold Cox made one of the hits of the evening when he spoke of 'the Socialists above and below the gangway.' For to Mr. Cox, the apostle of individualism, Socialism is only an insidious form of Protection, and the 'justesse' of this remark, the neatness of the comment, brought a rallying cheer for the Manchester school."

THE UNINVITED GUEST.

Late on Monday night, Feb. 15, three members of the Women's Social Political Union attended, as uninvited guests, the reception given at the Admiralty by the First Lord and Mrs. McKenna. They dressed at Clement's Inn and took a taxicab thence to the Admiralty. There were more than a thousand invitations to the reception, and as no cards were asked for at the entrance the ladies had no difficulty in getting in. One of them states that she shook hands with the First Lord of the Admiralty and Mrs. McKenna and also with the Prime Minister. The object that she and her two colleagues had in view was to draw the attention of the whole company to the "votes for women" movement. She waited until half-past eleven for an opportunity to make a demonstration. At that time there was a lull in the music, and, as Mr. McKenna happened to be near her she mounted a chair and began a speech. "Mr. McKenna," she said, "I am a Liberal woman on strike. Will you tell me, as a responsible Cabinet Minister, if votes for women will be included in the King's Speech?" Mr. McKenna looked extremely surprised, and, turning to her, exclained "Madam!" The First Lord then walked away quickly, with the apparent intention of fetching somebody to remove her, and while he was away many of the guests made amusing comments on what had happened, but she went on with her speech. "I see," she said, "that Mr. McKenna has run away, as Cabinet Ministers usually do, when voteless women ask them a question. I think it would have been more gracious on his part to give a straight answer to a straight question. For forty years women have worked for the vote in a constitutional way, and we are forced to adopt these methods." Before she could get any further with her speech a man politely helped her down from the chair and conducted her to a side staircase where he gave her in charge of a man in evening dress, whom she discovered subsequently to be a detective, She was not allowed to go to the cloak-room to fetch her things, but these were sent for. After she left the reception her two companions managed to have a few words of conversation with one or two Cabinet Ministers, but they, two, were conducted out of the building.

WOMEN HUNGER MARCHES.

A PITIFUL NIGHT.

Five thousand or more women and children, whose bread-winners are out of employment, marched through the West End on Feb. 16 in rags and hunger and hopelessness. Whether it was humane oreven wise to inflict the awful experience upon these poor folk or not, remarks a contemporary, the organisers must decide for themselves. When asked the question, Mr. J. E. Williams shrugged his shoulders urged that the public did not realise all the suffering caused by unemployment unless it was forced upon their attention by sorrow grouped in the mass, and added fiercely, "Don't blame me, don't blame us; blame the system that makes these women and children suffer like this—not for one day only, but for year after year." The assembling-point was in Cavendish Square, and exciting incidents were plentiful. The mass of women and children, some of whom came from Walthamstow and Wimbledon, gathered in larger and larger numbers until they crammed the square, and the police had difficulty in keeping a way open for vehicular traffic. In the middle stood the ironical emblematical car, "An Englishman's Home," with its bare walls and its sarcastic mottoes, "Who would invade this home?" and "God bless our home—what there is of it." And on the other side, "Blessed are the poor—if they help themselves." Then the march commenced, a crowd of men leading, twenty deep in each section overflowing the footpath and stopping vehicular traffic. And behind them the women and children, an awful parade of perils that menace the very ixistence of our nation. All were orderly and law-abiding until the head of the procession was about to pass Duke Street, at its crossing of Oxford Street. Then suddenly, without warning, two men dashed across the held-up traffic on the north side. A crash of splintered glass was heard, and a hole yawned in the glass front of a jeweller's shop. Hands grabbed hastily at the glittering valuables, two fleeting forms disappeared in the crowd, and a voice was heard shouting tauntingly "There you are, men, help yourselves." The mounted police wheeled rapidly, driving the crowd before them, and scattering them to right and left, and in a few seconds two men were arrested and removed before the mass of the demonstrators knew that anything had happened. Those in front saw, and the women shrieked variously. Williams shouted, "Keep in your places, march straight on," and the police, taking the cue from him, led the way forward, while a plain-clothes officer dashed in front, warning shopkeepers to close. It was just by South and North Audley Street, where the rioters of years ago cleared the shops, and for a moment it looked as if a repetition of the West End riots had been arranged. But the crowd was a suffering and sorrowful one rather than rebellious or mischievous, and the incident closed as quickly as it commenced. When the procession reached the corner of Grosvenor Street and Hobart Place, it was halted, and the women and children were sent on to the Horticultural Hall in small detachments. No such crowd had been expected, and the hall, which seats over 1,500, had to be several times emptied and refilled for the feeding of the multitude. Not until after eight o'clock had the last little one and the last worn-out woman received a drop of milk that was wholly insufficient, and the mouthful of food that was all many of them had tasted for seven hours.

TO END THE TORMENT OF PILES.

Nothing is more tormenting than piles. They make work almost impossible. It is agonising to move or sit down. Piles are dangerous, too, because if neglected they often lead to fistula. If you have piles, itching, bleeding or protruding, the earlier you begin with Doan's Ointment the easier your cure will be, and you will save yourself from untold misery and suffering. Doan's Ointment is a certain cure; it has triumphed in hundreds of cases where every other treatment has failed.

Mrs. S. Parker, of 10, Victoria Cottages, Milton Square, Margate, England, says:—"I am very pleased to tell you that I have received great good from Doan's Ointment. I suffered two years from piles; the bearing-down pains were dreadful, and I lost a lot of blood. Often I had to give up work and lie down, and at last I was obliged to seek medical advice. I got no better, however, and began to grow low-spirited and feeble.

"Hearing of Doan's Ointment I got some to try, and was surprised at the ease it gave me. I can now say it has done me more good than anything I have ever used, and I feel better than I have done for a long time. (Signed) (Mrs.) S. Parker."

7 1-2 years later Mrs. Parker wrote:—"I am glad to tell you that I am still free from the old trouble."

Doan's Oinment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0 or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

THE 'LONDON GAZETTE".

Admiralty, Feb. 13.

Royal Naval Reserve—The following promotions have been made:—Dep. Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets L. H. Kelleit, M. D., M. A., to be inspector-general of hospitals and fleets in his Majesty's fleet. Fleet Surg. W. M. Craig, M. B., to be deputy inspector general of hospitals and fleets (Jan. 17). In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut. J. C. Powles has been placed on the Retired List (Feb. 4).

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve—The undermentioned gentleman has been appointed a lieutenant:—G H Stafford (Feb. 12).

Feb. 15.

The undermentioned sub-lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet:—L. H. B. Bevan (March 30), M. P. Spence (Sept. 15.)

War Office, Feb. 16.

Commands and Staff.

Capt A J H Keyes, R A, to be a Staff captain, vice Major N E B Bellairs, R A (Feb. 5).

Establishments.

Royal Military College—Major A R Cameron, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), to be a commander of a company of gentlemen cadets to complete the establishment (Feb. 1).

Cavalary.

1st Life Guards—Second Lieut R C Bingham to be lieutenant vice the Hon G V A Monckton-Arundell, appointed adjutant (Feb. 2).

1st (Royal) Dragoons—Second Lieut C W Turner to be lieutenant, vice W T Hodgson, promoted (Jan. 27).

11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars—Lieut H S Cayzer to be captain, vice A E S L Paget, M V O seconded for service on the Staff Jan 22. Gentleman Cadet A T Peyton, from the Royal Military College to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut H S Cayzer, promoted (Feb 17.)

16th The Queen's Lancers—Second Lieut H W Lord Holm-patrick, to be lieutenant, vice R A Reddie, seconded (Jan 23.)

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Lieut Col and Brevet Col E H Armitage, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on the Half-Pay List Major A D A King, D S O to be lieutenant-colonel, vice E H Armitage. Capt C Evans to be major vice A D A King (Feb 15) Lieut A S Archdale is seconded for service on the Staff (Feb 2) Capt C H Clark to be adjutant, vice Capt J W Hope (Nov 1.)

Royal Garrison Art.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. M. B. G. Jackson, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, retires on retired pay (Feb. 15). Capt. G. F. Reinhold is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health (Feb, 10). Capt F A Twiss, M V O, to be an instructor in gunnery (second class), vice Capt R F Lock, seconded (Feb 1).

Infantry

The Norfolk Regt—Capt J C Atkinson is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial Inf (Oct 5). The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Capt J B Orr, D S O, is antedated to Oct 5 1908; vice J C Atkinson. The promotion to the rank of captain of the undermentioned lieutenants is antedated as follows:—F de W Harman to Oct 1908, vice E L T Grant. seconded; A D Buzzard to Oct 10, 1908, vice F de W Harman, seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of the undermentioned second lieutenants is antedated as follows:—A W Balders to Oct 10, 1908, vice A D Buzzard; E T Horner to Dec 19 1908, vice H J Dundas, seconded.

The Cheshire Regt.—Lieut H S Walker is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Jan. 20).

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf.—Second Lieut P T H Gardner to be lieutenant, vice G C Tracy, promoted (Dec 31). Qrmr and Honorary Capt A Hearsey retires on retired pay (Feb) 17.

The Dorsetshire Regt.—The restoration to the Establishment of Supernumerary Capt F W Radclifle is antedated to Oct 18, 1908, vice E S Godman, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Supernumerary Capt R T Roper to be captain, Vice J Dauncey, deceased (Dec 20). Major P R Phipps is placed on the Half-pay List, under the provisions of Article 267-7, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Capt and Brevet Major W R Arnold to be Major, vice P R Phippe (Feb. 16); Second Lieut P J A Murray to be lieutenant, vice A R M Roe, appointed adjutant (Jan 22); Second Lieut H J McCarthy resigns his commission (Feb. 17).

The Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut C M L Becher to be captain, vice L C Sprague seconded (Jan 22).

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Second Lieut C D Frost to be lieutenant, vice E C Culling, resigned (Feb 10).

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).—Lieut H T C Jones-Vaughan is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Jan 28). The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—R G C Glyn, vice C M Davies, seconded (Jan. 22); R H Leyland, vice H T C Jones-Vaughan, seconded (Jan. 28); Gentleman Cadet G H Phipps-Hornby, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut H T C Jones-Vaughan, seconded (Feb. 17).

The West India Regt.—Gentleman Cadet F D Hughes, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut R G H Belcher, transferred to the Lincolnshire Regt. (Feb. 17).

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—The undermentioned lieutenants are confirmed in that rank:—R E Todd, M B, C Ryles, M B, D S Buist, M B, W E Marshall, M B, A M Pollard, C Clarke, M B, E V Vaughan, M B, A N R McNeill, M B, A R Wright, M B, T B Nicholls, M B, J B Jones M B, S McK Saunders, T J Mitchell, M B, F H Somers-Gardner, M B, D H C McArthur, M B, D E C Pottinger, M B, G S Parkinson, H Gall, C H O'Rorke, M B, A W Byrne, M B, J Startin, C G Cherlock, M D, G H Stuck, M B, S W Kyle, M B, H Bevis, J W Lane, M D.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned staff nurses are confirmed in their appointments, their periods of provisional service having expired:—Miss E J Borrow, Miss M J Branson, Miss A I Buyers, Miss N I Jordan.

Memoranda.

Brevet Col. E H Armitage, Half-pay List, to be colonel (Feb. 15). The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels and brevet colonels, Half-pay List, retire on retired pay:—A W H Tripp, H Mercer (Feb. 17). Capt. R J C Oakes, Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay (Feb. 16). Ridingmr. and Honorary Lieut. T G A Caddington, Royal Horse Art., is granted the honorary rank of Captain (Feb. 15).

Admiralty, 16th, February,

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Commander Edward Robert Dowell has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 15th February,

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Francis Waugh Hodges has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 11th September, 1907.

Paymaster Alfred Samuel Hayes to be staff Paymaster. Dated 15th February,

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed officers:—Ernest George Mardon to be Paymaster. Maurice Willoughby Tweedy to be Acting Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 12th Feburary,

The undermentioned gentleman has been appointed Surgeon:—Herbert Leith Murrary, MD Dated 15th February,

Admiralty, 17th February,

Captain Christopher George Francis Maurice Cradock, CB, MVO, has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty, in place of Captain Richard Henry Peirse, MVO, promoted to Flag rank. Dated 9th February,

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 1st April, 1881—

Fleet Surgeon Charles William Sharples has this day been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Harold George Campbell has been confirmed in the rank of Sub Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 30th January, 1908.

Admiralty, 18th February,

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 13th May, 1901—Lieutenant Reginald Paul Whiting has been transferred to the Emergency List of Officers of His Majesty's Fleet, at his own request. Dated 17th February.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 9th October, 1903—Paymaster-in-Chief David James Macdonald has been placed en the Retired List. Dated 16th February.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

The following notice is substituted for that which appeared in the "London Gazette" of the 13th February.

The undermentioned gentleman has been appointed a Lieutenant:—George Herbert Stafford, To date 1st March.

War Office, Whitehall,
19th February,

3rd (King's Own) Hussars.

Major-General Richard Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell to be Colonel vice Major-General and Honorary Lieutenant-General E. Howard-Vyse deceased. Dated 27th January.

War Office, Whitehall,
19th February.

Commands and Staff.

Mojor-General Henry J. Scobell C.B., from Inspector of cavalry to command the Cape Colony District vice Lieutenant General Sir R.C. Hart, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. Dated 30th January.

Major Cecil P. Higginson D.S.O., The King's (Shorpshire Light Infantry), to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General vice Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) M. E. Willoughby, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse) Dated 9th February.

Captain Guy Lubbock Royal Engineers to be Deputy Assistant Director of Railways at Head-Quarters vice Captain C. G. Fuller, Royal Engineers. Dated 2nd February.

Captain Matthew F M Meiklejohn VC The Gordon Highlanders to be a General Staff Officer 3rd grade at Head-Quarters vice Captain G S Clive Grenadier Guards Dated 13th February.

Establishments.

Royal Military Academy Lieutenant Arthur S Archdale Royal Artillery to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets (Class B,) Dated 2nd February.

Cavalry.

2nd Life Guards, Second Lieutenant (on probation) Francis Percy Campbell Pemberton to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 20th February.

The surname of Lieutenant William W. S. Cuninghame is as now described, and not as state in the "Gazette" of the 5th February.

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), Lieutenant Francis G. Crompton resigns his Commission. Dated 20th February.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, Second Lieutenant John G. Lowther to be Lieutenant, vice H. S. Cayzer, promoted. Dated 22nd January,

15th (The King's) Hussars, Second Lieutenant Brian Osborne to be Lieutenant, vice H. E. Norton promoted. Dated 22nd January.

Second Lieutenant Sir Thomas Evans Keith Lees Baronet, from Unattached List, Territorial Force (University Candidate), to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant H. E. Norton promoted Dated 8th February, 1908, with precedence next below G. Megaw, but not to draw pay or allowances prior to 20th February.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Captain General R. V. Kinsman is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery. Dated 4th February.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—Philip A. Meldon, vice G R V Kinsman. Dated 4th February, Reginald A T Alton, vice P. A. Meldon, seconded. Dated 4th February, Edward J Skinner, vice R A T Alton, seconded. Dated 4th February, Frederick Brousson, vice C Evans, promoted. Dated 15th February, Royal Garrison Artillery, The undermentioned Captains are seconded for service on the Staff:—Alfred J H Keyes. Dated 5th February, Donald Fitz R Nicholl, D S O Dated 8th February.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major James F. H Carmichael retires on retired pay. Dated 20th February.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Second Lieutenant. The Honourable Francis E Needham to be Lieutenant, vice G W W Bampfylde, resigned Dated 13th February.

Infantry.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), Second Lieutenant Hermann G Sahler resigns his Commission. Dated 20th February.

The Devonshire Regiment, Captain Henry I Storey is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Dated 30th January.

Supernumerary Captain Ernest Hewlett is restored to the establishment, vice H I Storey Dated 30th January.

Captain Duncan H Blunt to be adjutant, vice A J E Sunderland Dated 11th February.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander S Orr, D S O, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List Dated 19th February.

Major Richard O Kellett to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel A S Orr, D S O Dated 19th February.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Second Lieutenant Sidney F D Greig resigns his Commission Dated 20th February.

The East Surrey Regiment, Captain Archibald T Robinson is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Dated 6th February.

Supernumerary Captain vice H M de la Fontaine is restored to the establishment, vice A T Robinson. Dated 6th February.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), Supernumerary Captain Garrard Elgood is restored to the establishment, vice R J T Hildyard, seconded Dated 22nd January.

The York and Lancaster Regiment, Supernumerary Lieutenant Robert E Key is restored to the establishment, vice A E Palmer, promoted, Dated 4th February.

The Gordon Highlanders, Lieutenant Joseph B L Monteith, from the Half-pay List, is restored to the establishment, with precedence next below Lieutenant G H S Fowke. Dated 4th February.

Second Lieutenant Leslie Richmond to be Lieutenant, vice C A S Maitland, appointed Adjutant. Dated 3rd February.

The Royal Irish Rifles, Second Lieutenant Allan O'H Wright to be Lieutenant, vice C M L Becher promoted. Dated 22nd January.

The West India Regiment, Lieutenant Charles E W Carleton to be Captain, in succesrion to Major C W Long, employed with the West African Regiment. Dated 16th January.

Army Medical Sesvice.

Royal Army Medical Corps, The undermentioned to be Lieutenants, on probation. Dated 30th January, Harry Sherwood Ranken, M.B., John Alexander Manifold, MB, Percy Stanley Tomlinson, William Henry O'Riordan. Charles Thornton Vere Benson, William Porter McArthur, MB., Ernest Charles Lambkin, MB, Alfred William Bevis, Francis William Murray Cunningham, MB, Eustace Macastney Passon Smith, Oswald William McSheehy, MB, Samuel Slimon Dykes, MB, James Joseph Dillon Roche, MB. Rupert Henry Nollan, Robert Cecil Priest, MB, Michael White, MB, Robert Collin Paris, Philip Gordon Moss Elvery, Herbert Fletcher Joynt, MB, Maurice Joseph Williamson MB, Alexander Stuart Monck Winder, MB, William Mathieson. James Russell Yourell, MB, James Rowland Hill, MB, Charles Leopold Franklin, MB, Harry Rumsey Edwards, Alexander Dickson Stirling, MB, William Benton Remine, M.B, John Beekton, George Pritchard Taylor, MB,

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Reverend George H Andrews, MA, Chaplain to the Forces, Second Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces, First Class. Dated 31st December,

Army Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant George L Hay Royal Garrison Artillery Ordnance Officer, 4th Class, is retained for permanent service, removed from his regiment, and granted the rank of Captain (under the provisions of Articles 287, 372 and 373, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907). Dated 1st February,

Army Pay Department.

Major Ernest E B Bruno, Paymaster, to be staff Paymaster, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J E Benbow, deceased, Dated 3rd January,

Memoranda.

Major-General Sir Ronald B Lane, K C V O, C B, is placed on retired pay. Dated 19th February.

Lieutenant-Colonel William P M Pollok Morris, D S O, 18th Victoria Mary, Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars, to be Brevet Colonel. Dated 19th February.

Lieutenant Robert H Pipon, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), is granted the local rank of Captain, whilst employed as a Company Commander with the King's African Rifles, Dated 24th December.

Lieutenant Philip Hamond, D S O, Half-pay List retires on retired pay. Dated 20th February.

Reserve of Officers.

Henry Siward Balliol Surtees, late Captain, 2nd Life Guards, to be Captain. Dated 20th February.

Does Residence Abroad tend to Deterioration of the Hair?

It is a remarkable and singular fact that in nine cases out of ten those whose lives have been spent in the Colonies suffer in a very evident manner from various forms of hair degeneration. Compare the average head of hair of the Colonist with that of the dweller in the British Isles, and you will find that bald heads are more prevalent, grey hair more abundant, and also that the scalp exhibits various degrees of hair deterioration rarely met with in the home country.

Extremes of heat and cold, changes of temperature, less settled habits of life, have all a more or less dominant influence in producing theseconditions; and both men and women alike are subject to the distressing and marring effects caused by lack of abundant and healthy heads of hair.

Whether regarded from a social, physical, or business point of view, unhealthy or neglected hair is nothing more or less than a calamity; and it behoves anyone so afflicted to take prompt and efficacious measures for the strengthening, preserving, and re-vitalising of such a prominent feature.

Yet, in the case of both women and men, what is generally done? There is either a total indifference or neglect of the hair, or an injudicious resort to doubtful methods of resuscitation. Generally speaking, apathy is the more pronounced.

It cannot be too well known that all weak hair conditions, all lack of hair urility, all form of hair disease can be remedied by the adoption of the "Harlene" treatment.

Edwards' "Harlene" is the greatest of all hair tonics and restoratives, and no matter whether you are bald or grey, whether your hair is patchy, falling out, brittle, lustreless, scurfy or greasy, it can be implicitly relied upon to renew all the former healthiness, abundance and good looks of the hair. Edwards' "Harlene" is the popular remedy, not only with the general public, but in all social circles—indeed "Harlene" may be termed the Royal hair restorer, for numbers of Royal families have used it with the greatest success.

To-day you may test its merits, fully and freely, for the proprietors are wishful that all sufferers from hair decay and weakness should be acquainted with its remarkable powers. Sign and send in the coupon below and a full supply will be willingly forwarded you.

Afterwards you can purchase "Harlene" from any Chemist or Stores.

Scanty locks resulting from Colonial life can be avoided.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
Dear Sirs, 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name ____________
Address ____________

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

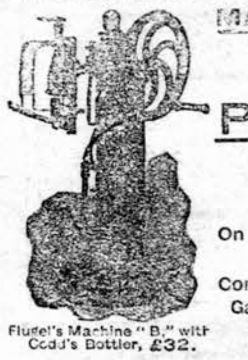
N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.



Flugel's Machine "B," with Codd's Bottler, £32.

MAKE YOUR OWN AERATED WATER.
NO TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED.
PERFECT FILTRATION INSIDE CARBONATOR.

On our Machine it is just as easy to make Soda Water as it is to simply filter water in the ordinary way.

Complete Installation, including Bottles, Essences, Carbonic Acid Gas, etc., only £63 16s. 6d. c.i.f. all principal Indian Ports.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.

FLUGEL & CO., 21 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL
FOR THE HAIR.
110 YEARS SUCCESS.

Preserves, Restores, Nourishes it more effectually than any other preparation; Prevents Greyness, Cures Scurf; Promotes a luxuriant Growth of Hair; Invaluable for children's Hair; GOLDEN COLOUR for fair or grey Hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s. 0d., 10s. 6d., sold by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

Without the use of this valuable preparation the Hair becomes Dry, Harsh, Thin and Brittle; no other preparation produces such a Beautiful and Dressy appearance of the Hair.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAR 4, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAR. 5, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 1/16	Ex	7/8
do. Rentes	99	1/4	
do. Sterling Loan ...	96 3/4	1/8	
do. Govt. Securities....	62 1 8		
Bar Silver in London ...	23 1/16		1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 1/8		1/16
do. in New York ...	50 1 2		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·24 1/2	unchgd	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·51 1/2	unchgd	
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/4	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3 p.c.	Since 14th Jan. 09	
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	2 1/8	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills		unchgd	
6 months' sight...	3	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3/4	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 3/8	unchgd	
do. 7-day Market Loans...	2 3/3	unchgd	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... ... 1s. 3 25-32d.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Quiet.

LONDON, 4th March 1909.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£33,200,000	Inc. £ 300,000
Public Deposits	...£15,800,000	Inc. £1 500,000
Other Deposits	...£40,700,000	Dec. £2,500,000
Government Securities	£15,100,000	Inc. £ 400,000
Other Securities	...£32,000,000	Dec. £1,900,000
Notes and Gold	...£27,600,000	Dec. £ 100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 49 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Good demand.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet
Total Sales	10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1,000 „
Imports	8,000 „
Mid-Americans	... 5·14+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 1-8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·05	5·06	5·07	5·08	5·09
+03	+02	+02	+02	+03
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
5·04	4·99	4·96	4·94	
+02	+01	+01	+01	

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	13,000 Bales
Do. do. last year	14,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ...	10,000 „
Do to Continent	23,000 „

Spot Cotton—9·85—unchgd

Futures—Month of May 9·50—03 } Advanced early on commission house buying and declined later on favourable weather reports.
Do. do. July 9·48—03

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 1/2 unchgd.

	on 3rd.	on 4th,
Futures—Month of May	9·62+04	9·57—05
Do. do. July	9·71+04	9·37—06

Closing Tone of Spot.—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C I. F., 39 3-4—May-June—London—Fellers.

Red F. A. Q. Karachi C. I. F.—39 1-4—May-June—London—Nominal.

Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—39 3-4—March-April—Sellers—Quiet.

Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs.—Nominal—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 43 7-8 March-April—Dunkirk—Done.

Brown Cawnpore 39 1-2 April-May.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.

Linseed :—

Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 43 7/8 Mar.-Apr.—Hamburg—Done.

Tone of Linseed.—Firm.

Linseed Argentine—(La Plata)—40 1-8—March-April—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-4 unchgd.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber 5 2 1/4 Value.

Arrivals:—

"Melbourne."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [5TH MARCH, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
10 Boxes Gold Bullions......	8	London ...	National Bank.
Sovereigns...	37,540		
1 Box Gold Bullions........	76,8[illegible]	London ...	Charter Bank.
1 Box Gold Bullions.........		London ...	Indian Specie Bk.
1 Box Gold Bullions........		London ...	International Bk.
1 Box Sov ...		London ...	Hongkong Bank.
1 Bundle Rs ...	800	Jask......	M. Mackenzie & Co.
1 Bundle Sov ...	120	Verawal	
1 Bundle Rs ...	1,300	Muscat...	
1 Bundle Rs ...	2,000	Mahomerah	Shake Mahamad.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...2½ per cent. from 14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ... 8 per cent. „ 28th „
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 14th „
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 28th „

Money :—

Borrowers for two months fixed at 5 per cent per annum.

Exchange :—

The market opened steady at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Telegraphic and two or three Banks offered demand bills for the mail at 1s. 3 15-16d at which there was only a small enquiry, credits can still be placed at 1s 4 1-16d 3 months' sight but bills are scarce, at some Banks refuse to buy under 1s. 4 3-32d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 29-32d. to 15-13d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	128 1-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	109 1-2

Government Paper :—

The market opened at 93 11-16 ready and 93 3-4 for the settlement. There has not been much doing but some dealers have sold to a small extent and the market closes quiet at 93 5-8 ready and 93 11-16 for the account, Calcutta Market is steady at 93 11-16 for cash and 93 13 16 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	93·10
1st Settlement	„	93·11

Bullion:—

On Thursday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 down at 23 1-16 ready and 23 1-8 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-8 lower at 50 1-8. Locally the market opened at 59 7-16 ex duty but has fallen two annas on Bazaar selling. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	59	5	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	59	5	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	59	7	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	27,79,000	......
Other Deposits	......	1,14,000
Sundries	53,000	......
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	1,55,000	......
Other Authorized Securities	... ..	1,00,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	......	5,97,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	......	2,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	......	84,000
Bullion	4,74,000	......
Balances with other Banks..	1,22,000	......
Sundries	8,000	......
Cash	27,46,000	......

Council Bills:—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 30 lakhs, 20·60 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s 3 29-32d. and 9·40 lakhs T.T. at 1s 3 15-16d, tenderers receiving 93 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 31 lakhs and the amount advertised for next week is again 30 lakhs only.

The mail of the 19th February brings £70,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 15,40,000
Bombay	„ 22,40,000
Madras	„ 33,10,000
Total ...	Rs. 70,90,000

The mail of the 26th February brings £270,000 silver, and £50,000 gold for Bombay and £10,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 11,00,000
Bombay	„ 3,60,000
Madras	„ 4,60,000
Total...	Rs. 19,20,000

The mail of the 5th March brings £70,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 5,40,000
Bombay	„ 19,40,000
Madras	„ 6,70,000
Total...	Rs. 31,50,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	11,997	272,224	151,128
Central India ...	5,833	70,031	33,343
Barsee and Nugger ...	4,316	61,508	72,770
Berars...	14,108	239,180	275,197
Central Provinces ...	6,680	129,080	201,701
Total Oomras...	42,937	822,003	734,137
Dhollera	6,625	72,915	50,418
Broach	8,125	31,537	39,546
Coompta and Dharwar	1,850	34,527	30,715
Westerns	48	5,053	2,828
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	3,930	236,246	288,199
Bengals, Rajputana...	3,065	17,885	17,193
Sind	1,703	11,575	32,914
Persian	...	697	527
American	759	6,793	20,299
Egyptian	97	2,873	2,314
Other Sorts	...	404	379
Totals...	69,444	1,241,510	1,219,599

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1907-08.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week...	69,441	79,490	−10,046
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 4th March ...	1,241 510	1,219,599	+21,911
Shipments for the week			
Europe	60,710	41,711	+18,999
China ... ... Japan ... ... Coast Ports ...	13,242	13,260	+2,982
Total ...	73,952	54,971	+21,981
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 4th March..			
Europe	340,658	2,87,081	+53,577
China	13,231	10,541	+5,690
Japan	302,389	201,539	+100,850
Coast Ports ...	9,707	17,562	− 7,855
Total ...	668,985	513,723	+152,262
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	13,485	8,509	+4,976
China ... ... Japan ... ... Coast Ports ...	34,442	Nil.	+ 34,442

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 6th Feb. 1909.—7,370 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 28th Nov. 1908.—3,105 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908.	400,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1908 to 4th March, 1909	1,241,510
	1,641,510
Shipments from 1st October, 1908 to 4th March, 1909	633,985
	972,525
Afloat	47,927
	924,598
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up Country by rail	441,000
Stock in all hands on 5th March 09 ...	483,598

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The past week has shown a steady rise in the Home markets and the decline of the previous week has been recovered. The chief cause of the advance is said to be unfavourable weather in America which is delaying farming operations. A continued drought is reported in Texas and this, in combination with the past dry winter, is no doubt an unfavourable start for the new crop. At the same time it is too early yet to have any material effect, and conditions may change at any moment. The bull party in America will however be prepared to make the most of present circumstances. There is an under current of strength in the firm Southern Spot market and improved demand. To-day there is a decline of a few points on more favourable weather.

The following is our usual comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day:—

	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
LIVERPOOL—			
Spot	5·03	5·14	+·11
Futures, Mar.-Apl.	4·93	5·06	+·13
Do. June-July	4·97	5·08	+·11
NEW YORK—			
Spot	9·65	9·85	+·20
Futures, May	9·27	9·50	+·23
Do. July	new position	9·16	... ..
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	9 5-16 ...	......	......
Futures, May	9·35	9·57	+·22
Do. July	new position	9·37	......

The local market has been firm during the week and at times strong. Prices for Bengals and other descriptions have advanced Rs. 10 and Rs. 7, while in Broach the rise has amounted to Rs. 8 to Rs. 9. Except in Broach, the volume of business passing has been small as, even at the advance, sellers are disinclined to operate. In Broach however a fair amount of business has been done, there having been a good enquiry from Japan shippers for "fine" for this and next month's delivery. In Good Broach the usual fight between "bulls" and "bears" has commenced, and as the parties are fairly evenly balanced, developments are awaited with interest. The market is subject to almost hourly fluctuations and at the close is quiet but steady at our quotations.

Ready cotton has followed the advance in contracts and prices are Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 higher all round. There has been a good demand by Japan shippers and mills for most descriptions, but the enquiry for Europe has been every moderate. The off-take has been 5,000 to 7,000 bales a day and holders have taken advantage of the higher prices ruling to move stocks.

Receipts for the week had been moderate and shipments heavy. There is in consequence a decrease this week in the estimated stock which at this time of the year should show a steady rise. Since the 19th February the stock shows a falling off of about 7,000 bales, while during the past 5 years the increase in the stock in the same period has been from 50,000 to 75,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	... 240/41	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach ...	... 235	„
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ...	221	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	218	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	211/12	„
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola ...	209	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	209	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	200	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	... 195	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	... 200	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ..	... 205/6	„
Fine. M. G. Bengals ...	... 208	May
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	... 193 1/2	Mar.
Good Westerns	... 220	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar.	... 236	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	... Quiet.
Estimated Sales ...	... 10,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	... 11,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July	
5·05	5 05	5·07	5·07	
—01	—01	unchgd	—01	
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·03	5·03	4·98	4·95	4·93
		—01		

FREIGHTS.

In the absence of demand on the part on shippers the market has been quiet during the week and there is little business to report.

About 2,000 tons for Hamburg, April-May shipment has been booked by the Hansa Line at 12s 3d. Business has been done for Dunkirk at 12s. Antwerp at 11s 6d and Hull at 11s 6d for May. A large line has also been done for Marseilles-Liverpool, March at 10s 6d.

Rates are as under :

	Seeds.	Cotton. Mar.
Antwerp...	11s. 6d.	12s.
Dunkirk...	12s.	12s.
Havre	15s.	16s.
Genoa	11s. 6d.	12s.
Hamburg...	13s. 6d.	14s.
Marseilles and Liverpool.	11s.	11s.
Trieste and Venice ...	15s.	15s. 6d.
Hull	11s.	
London...	12s.	

The s.s. "Queenmoore" has been chartered from Bombay or Mormugoa to 1 p.p. at 15s. 6d. D-W basis, March loading.

The s.s. "Nairn" ready has been chartered for. 1 p.p. at 15s 6d, option 2 p.ps. at 6d extra, D-W basis

The market closes quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

Early in the week there was an improvement in the demand and prices advanced about 2 annas per cwt : At the close the market is quiet but steady and we quote as under :

	Rs.			
Ready	Rs. 7	7	0	B. T.
April-May	„ 7	13	0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—

This market also should some improvement with more business doing, and rates are 2 to 3 annas higher owing to deficiency of rain in the producing districts.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni	Rs	6	8	0	B. T.
Ready Brown Punjab ...	„	6	10	0	B. T.
April-May Brown Delhi,...	„	7	8	0	R. T.
Apl.-May Brown Cawnpore	„	7	5	0	R. T.
Yellow Guzerat, Mar-April	„	7	8	0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The demand has been poor during the week and prices are easier.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent ...	Rs.	44	0	0
Muggie	„	45	0	0
Yellow Secunderabad ...	„	53	0	0
„ Hinganghat ...	„	51	0	0
Black Kutni		38	0	0

Castorseed :—

The market has ruled quiet but steady at Rs. 29 for ready and Rs. 5-14-0 R. T. for March-April.

Poppyseed :—

Prices have improved owing to a better enquiry A fair business has been done and we quote at the close :

April-May ... ... Rs. 9 14 0 R. T.

Cottonseed :—

The market has been quiet but steady throughout the week at

Ready... ... Rs. 21 0 0 to Rs. 24 4 0

Mowraseed :—

The rate continues nominally but there is nothing doing.

Rs. 7 4 0 R. T.

Groundnuts—

The market has ruled quiet with little doing and we quote at the close

Rs. 33 0 0

WHEAT—

There has been more white Karachi offering, but local mills are buying very sparingly and prices have declined 3 annas per cwt : for ready. White Delhi also declined early in the week but has recovered somewhat at closing. The Punjab Crop Report is out and reports deficiency of rain.

We quote :—

White Karachi, Ready. ...	Rs	6	12	0
White Delhi Apl-May	Rs.	5	12	6
White Pessi Apl.-May 85 p.c. ...	„	6	0	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m yesterday :—

Wheat	33,301 cwts.
Linseed	46,353 „
Rapeseed	24,907 „
Gingellyseed	21,931 „
Poppyseed...	2,045 „
Groundnuts	12,893 „
Castorseed...	27,111 „
Rice	403,433 „
Myrabollams	20,121 „
Cottonseed	73,453 „
Mowraseed...	122 „
Gram	6,730 „
Joowar	13,253 „
Maize	nil

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—We have no change to report in this market which continues quiet with only a small business doing.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—This week there has been nothing doing owing to the Holi Holidays, and we cannot anticipate any change for the better at present.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The market is quiet. Some business has been done at slightly better prices.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market continues very dull.

DHOOTIES.—The market is quiet but business has been done at a slight advance in rates.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The continual drop in the Home market has again necessitated buyers making a combination and Rupee prices which were fast declining last week, are now maintained at Rs. 55-8 for Copper and Rs. 45 for Yellow metal. The consumption still continues fairly good and is expected to increase after the Native holidays.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling to-day in the market for the :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Russian Rising Sun Bulk, per unit ...	2	2	0
Russian Rising Sun Tins, per pair ...	2	12	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, per unit ...	2	0	0
Ship Brand, Tins, per pair ...	2	10	0
Cobra Brand, Bulk per unit ...	1	12	0
Cobra Brand, Tins, per pair ...	2	6	0
Burmah Oil Swan Brand Bulk per unit.	1	11	0
Burmah Oil Swan Tins per pair ...	2	5	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	2	0
Silverlight 150 ° cases, per case ...	5	4	0

SHARES.

The market is steady and prices in some cases have advanced during the week. Bank of Bombay shares have declined to Rs. 1,442 1-2 ; Bank of India's are steady at Rs. 73, Indian Specie Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 56 1-2; Bank of Burmah shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 105. x.d. and Peoples' Bank of India at Rs. 32. In Mill companies, Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co. shares are quiet at Rs. 480, Central India's have dropped to Rs. 1,600, Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld., shares are quiet at Rs. 1,125. Crescents are unchanged at Rs. 106½, Currimbhai's are weak at Rs. 1,030. David's have gradually improved to Rs. 445, Empress have declined to Rs. 315. Finlay Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 250, Feamji Petit's have dropped to Rs. 1,710. Kohinoor's are week at Rs. 785, Maneckji Petit's have advanced to Rs. 3,200, for April delivery, Morarji Goculdas have changed hands at Rs. 3,075. New Great Eastern L. an W. Co. shares are quiet at Rs. 205. New City of Bombay have ruled at and about Rs. 740. Phœnix Mill shares have been put through at Rs. 100, Sassoon S. and W. Co.'s shares have declined to Rs. 990. Sun Mills have changed hands at and about Rs. 212½, Swadeshis are weak at Rs. 1,212½, Textiles have changed hands at Rs. 1.125. In Press companies Mofussils are unchanged at Rs. 675 and New Berars at Rs. 480 ; Indian Cotton are at Rs. 125. In Miscellaneous list, Badham Piles have changed hands at Rs. 132. Bombay Burmah's have improved to Rs. 460. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld., Preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 151 1/2x. d. and ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 115. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ld., ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 345x. d. for April and preference shares are quiet at Rs. 270 x. d. Bombay Flours are steady at Rs. 900. Central India Mining Co. shares are weak at Rs. 350, Kemps are unchanged at Rs. 215, Treachers have dropped to Rs. 630, Marcks are unchanged at Rs. 131. Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares have advanced Rs. 530. Shivrajpur Syndicate shares are quiet at Rs. 16. In Railway companies Tapti Valley Ry. shares have changed hands at Rs. 422½ to Rs. 425, Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 575 x. d. Ahmedabad-Dholkas at Rs. 110 and Amritsar-Pattis at Rs 125 The rest are unchanged.

BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs. as

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Repayable (1968) 98-0-0
4 per cent. „ Improvement Trust „ (1968)...96-12-0
4 per cent. „ Municipal „ (1947)...98-0 0
5 per cent. „ „ „ (1919)...107-0-0
5 per cent. „ „ „ (1925)...112-0-0
5 per cent. „ „ „ (1928)...113-0-0
5 per cent. „ „ „ (1933)...114-0-0
5 per cent. „ „ „ (1953)...117-0-0

COAL.

On account of the scarcity of railway wagons for bringing coal from pits mouth to Calcutta, the stock of coal in Calcutta is very limited. But on account of the several arrival of unsold coal in this port there has been no effect on the prices here.

Market closes without any changes in the prices.

Powell's Duffryn Cardiff	Rs. 16-0
Davison's West Hartley	„ 14-8
Dutton Welsh Hartley	„ 13-4
Watson's Hartley...	„ 13-4
Desharghur (Bengal)	„ 13-4
Seebpore (Bengal)...	„ 13-4
Heilger's Standard...	„ 11-4
Dundee (African)	„ 15-0
Jardine's Navigation	„ 11-4

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Gerald Baldwin Wake, of Mercara, Coorg, only son of the late Colonel Edward Baldwin Wake, 21st Hussars, and Violet Alice, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Froom and Mrs. Henry Froom, Vernon House, Isleworth.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,442½
Bank of India.........	100	50	5 „	73
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,140
Specie Bank	100	50	6 „	56½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld............	100	100	14 „	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
Bank of Burma......	100	...	6 „	x.d.105
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank......	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£17¼
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	13 p. c.	585
Poona Bank Ld......	100	30	...	35

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

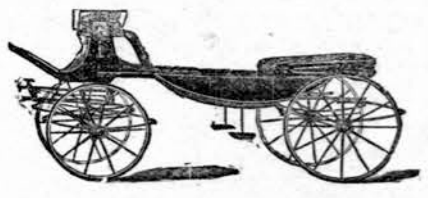
Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly.	Cash Rate
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	430
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	150
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	580
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	Dv. 40	615¼
Bombay United......	250	250	20	497½
Century	100	100	50	310
Central India.........	500	500	85	1,600
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,060
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill	700	700	50	1,125
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	710
Crescent	100	100	5	106½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,030
David	250	250	20	445
Ebrahim Pabany......	250	250	10	180¼
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	650
Empress	500	500	25	315
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	250
Finlay Mills	250	250		250
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,710
Gold Mohur	[illegible]	500	20	235
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	520
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	112½
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	85	640¼
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	380
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	170
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	460
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Makanji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	805
Kohinoor..............	500	500	25	785
Leopold	100	100	3	55
Luxmidas...............	1,000	1,000	40	375
Lakshmi Cotton......	1,000	1,000	80	1,490
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	8,150
Maneckji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,197Ap
Morarji Gocculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3075
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	205
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	740
Phœnix	100	100	5	100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	700
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	990
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd4,400
S. Mahratta..........	250	200	20	195
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,280
Sun	250	250	25	212½
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,325
Textile..................	500	500	30	1,125
The Ebrahim Pabaney Mills				180
The Fazulbhai Mills				250
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.........	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	115
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	11	175
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	315
Fort.....................	475	475	......	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	512½
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	8	103½
Indian Cotton	125	125	11	125
Khandeish	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	12	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	......	250
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	675
New Berar	500	500	40	482½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,100
Sind Press	200	200	85	550
Surat City	1,000	230	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	500
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		300
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½	c-o 14
Back Bay Bath.......	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	131
Baroda Tramway Co	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,00·
Bombay Burma Quarter share......	625	625	82½	xd 2,250
Bombay Burma New Issue................	...	...	800	457½
Bombay Electric ... Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	151½
	O. £10	£10	Nill.	115
Bombay Ice Mfg......	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	900
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company..	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	345 Ap
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	272½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	350
Delhi Flour..........	200	200	16	131
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 1[illegible]	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1·	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd. 10	193
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining......	25	25	Nil	8 annas.
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd 215
Kurrachee Landing.	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co... ..	100	100	10	131
Napier Hotel Co......	10[illegible]	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	5[illegible]	p.c. 13½	133
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	52
Port Canning Co......	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	530
Shivrajpur Syndicate	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	13½
	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company............	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited............	O. 75	£ 15	...	11½ dis.
	D. 30	60	...	6½
	P. 150	40	2dis	5½dis
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company	25	23	yr. 1½	xd 32½
Treacher and Co......	500	500	yr. 40	630



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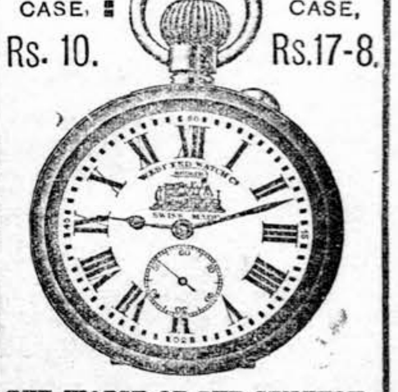

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

In a blaze of personal triumph and popularity, with his beautiful Queen by his side, the King passed through cheering crowds to perform that impressive and historic ceremony which he has so well revived. Arrived at the Throne, he read the Speech which his Ministers had prepared for him. And no one was very much wiser than he had been before—except perhaps the cheeseparers, who hoped that Mr. Asquith would weaken hopelessly on his pledged adherence to the full Two-Power standard. In rather menacing and ambiguous phrases the Budget was, so to speak, introduced to the new Session, and—that was practically all. It is true that a Welsh Disestablishment Bill found its way into the Speech. But it is not very likely to find its way through Parliament. It was a humdrum announcement, making it clear that the Government have chosen the better part of valour, and that they intend to cling to office so long as they have an eyelash left. So now we know what to expect. And the people have had a magnificent "show," which age cannot wither or custom stale. That at least a very real gain to the historical sense of the fitness of things.

MR. FACING-NEITHER-WAY.

The case of an unfortunate old gentleman whose sad story Mr. Ian Malcolm has told in a letter to the "Times" should greatly interest Mr. Birrell. For this poor fellow found himself compelled against his own desire to join a League cattle-drive in Ireland. When the crisis came he was shoved into the forefront of the battle, where he got his luckless old head broken by a baton. "What am I to do?" he asked. "If I don't obey them I shall be fined £2, and if I go with them I get my head broken by the police." "Mutato nomine de me," Mr. Birrell may sadly reflect. But so far he has succeeded admirably in going far enough with the League to produce an anarchy in Ireland which has horrified his countrymen in England, and yet not far enough to make him safe from the intimidations of Nationalist contempt and anger. One could pity Mr. Birrell—if the victims of his weakness and incompetence did not swallow all that emotion.

REAL SOLDIERS?

It is gratifying to know that a very large number of young men have joined the London Territorials. For this will be very good for the young men. There is not a doubt as to the physical and moral benefits of military service, even under somewhat imperfect conditions. Mr. Haldane will also enjoy a legitimate satisfaction in seeing a rapid increase in the numbers which were woefully lacking to his scheme. But numbers make no more than half the battle. If the Territorial Army is ever to fulfil the functions for which it was designed, there must be a real efficiency also. And here we must confess to some doubts. From the first night of "An Englishman's Home" the authorities have seized with an eager hand all the avenues of theatrical advertisement open to them, and the force is being filled not by a steady, unflinching patriotism, but by the more spurious emotions of a moment. Even the route marches of various corps, an admirable and legitimate enterprise under normal conditions have been tainted with a certain pose of theatricalism. What we wonder is whether recruits obtained under these conditions are the recruits which the Territorial Army ought to get. Is their belated and hastily roused patriotism the real thing? Or will they sicken of the experiment when the tumult has died and the work begins? Only the future can prove our doubts fanciful or well-founded. Sincerely we hope to find ourselves in the wrong.

POLICY AND PARTY.

Judge Rentoul has reason to deprecate the intrusion of party feeling upon certain grave political questions. He would have the alien question and Tariff Reform, the drink question also, considered impartially by both sides. Undoubtedly there would be benefit in discussing many subjects from a non-party standpoint. But we are afraid Judge Rentoul's is the counsel of perfection. Party feeling seems to be necessary to induce interest in many of the subjects most important to the nation. If party feeling were killed, it is possible that public interest in politics would die with it. The average man feels small concern in politics in the high sense—politics from the academic standpoint he might say. Nevertheless there are one or two questions which have been to a considerable extent removed from the sphere of sectional passion. Mr. Haldane allows that the Opposition have viewed his Territorial Army scheme with unprejudiced eyes. They have criticised legitimately—that is to say, with a desire to do the best for an enterprise not their own, but planned for the common good. Party politics are not so foolishly misleading as once they were. We do not, however, expect party to be eliminated from the consideration of many subjects.

LOCOMOTOR A-TAXI.

Those restlessly imaginative people who are for ever speculating upon the methods which we shall employ to adjust our poor old world to the Flying Age frequently forget that by no means have we adapted ourselves to the inventions we possess already. The burning question of road traffic, brought by the twentieth century motorist into the debating area, affords an instance of the wide breach, which exists between the inventor and his period. All sorts of problems and difficulties attend the most timid plunge of the man "born before his time." Even the humble taximeter on motor-cabs is causing numberless recurrences of an irritating difficulty. "If your taxi breaks down—how much should you pay?"—that is the latest question. A Harley-street surgeon having declined to pay the amount registered by the taximeter upon the premature stoppage of the engine, the problem is now to be solved at the Courts. It seems that the moter-cab companies "have so many cases of this kind" that a test case has become a necessity. It is an interesting point. We suppose that when a gentleman enters a taxi-cab it is on the assumption that the ticking of the taximeter will cease when he reaches a certain destination, at which point he will be liable for the sum registered. No other contingency enters his mind. And if having taken a cab because he is in a hurry, he is put down in Piccadilly when he has a pressing engagement in Knightsbridge, he asserts a reasonable objection to discharge his share of the bargain, the cabman's share being still undischarged. The cabman, on the other hand, is in an equal difficulty, for he is responsible to his employers for the sums registered on his taximeter. Naturally enough the cabman cannot afford to lose his fare, while if his employers were generous in the matter a succession of breakdowns would make them suspicious. The legal experts in such matters should enjoy themselves.

THE MORAL OF DISASTER.

One of those truly "shocking fatalities" that seem to be the inevitable outcome of the introduction to our high roads of the invaluable motor-car has taken place near Staines, and there must be a feeling of general horror produced by the catastrophe. All the circumstances seem to emphasise the purely accidental character of the accident. Until dogs and children have received a much more perfect education in the speed and the peril of a car, they will continue from time to time to throw themselves directly in its way with inevitable and fatal consequences. But the public is not very apt to regard disasters of this kind with a comprehensive and critical eye. Public indignation and agitation are very easily aroused without too particular a reference to the facts of the case and mortorists in general have to cope as best they may with the result of such agitation.

CINEMATOGPAPH DANGERS.

Parliament would do well to take to heart the lamentable catastrophe in Mexico. At present some 300 cinematograph shows are given in London every night. Only a fraction of these take place in licensed halls. Over only a fraction of them can the County Council exercise any salutary power or prescribe any wise precautions. The great proportion can only be touched by a special Act of Parliament. It is not to be assumed, of course, that such a holocaust as has desolated a wide district in Mexico could occur in all its terrible proportions in London. Our cinematograph shows are not given in wooden halls decorated with inflammable bunting, and the exits as a rule are fairly wide and easily attainable. But an English audience is also susceptible to panic on occasion. Nor is it actually necessary for a film to catch fire for a hideous catastrophe to follow. At Boyerstown in Pennsylvania, last year, the terror was caused by the pipe connecting the calcium light with the hydrogen tank slipping off the connection and hissing. The utmost precautions are necessary when these performances are given, and human nature being what it is—haphazard, hapyy-go-lucky—a higher hand must intervene to protect it against itself and its toys.

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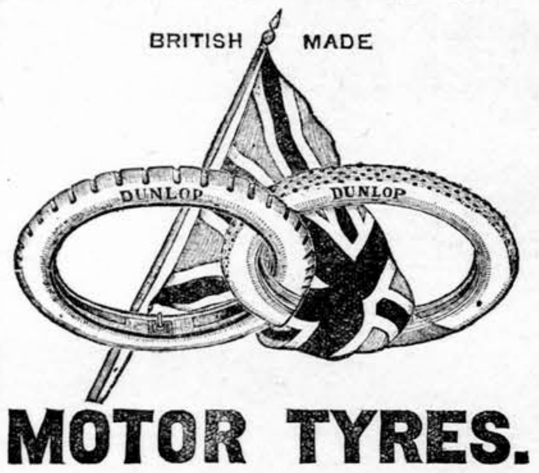

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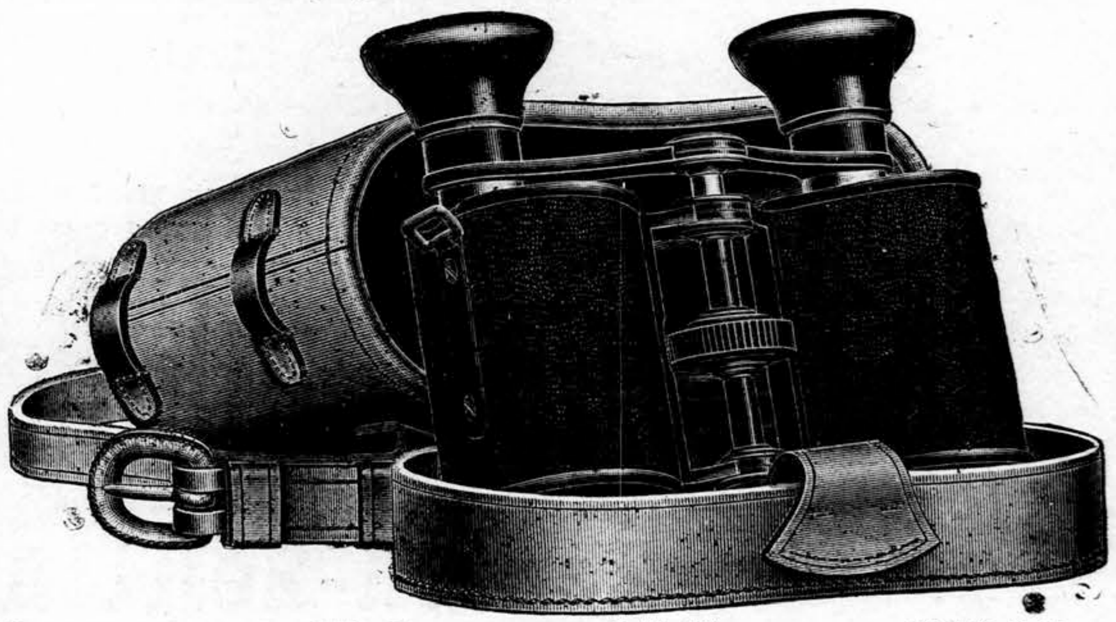

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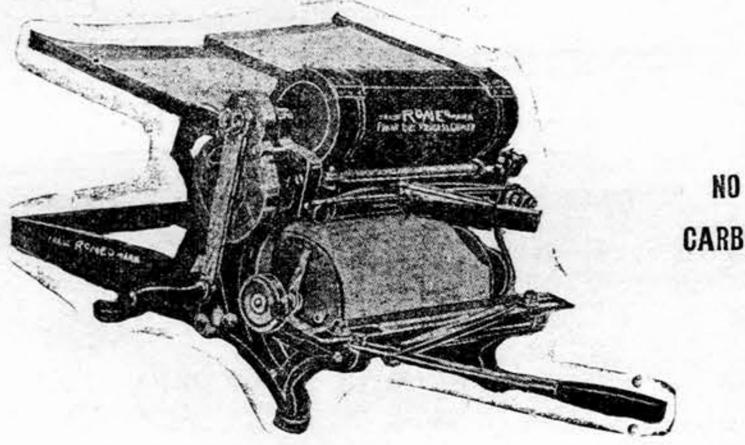

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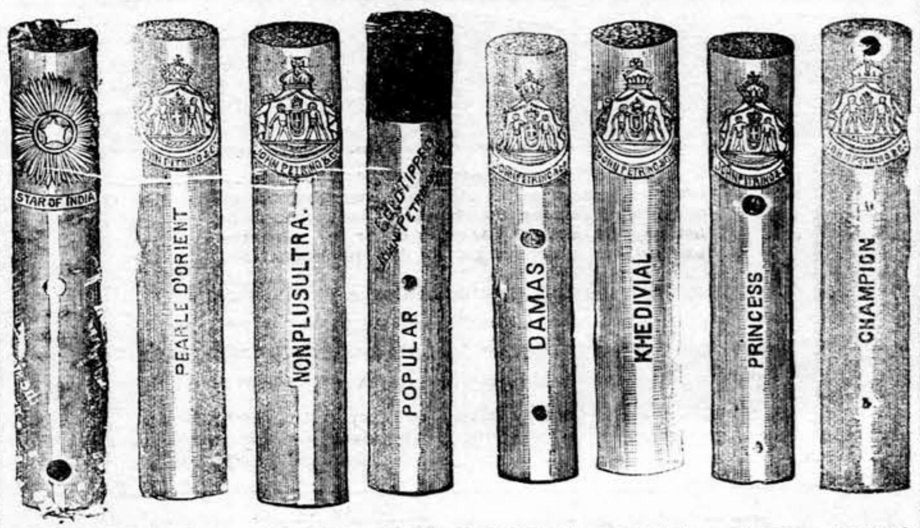

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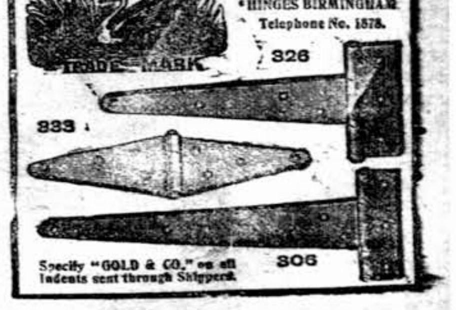

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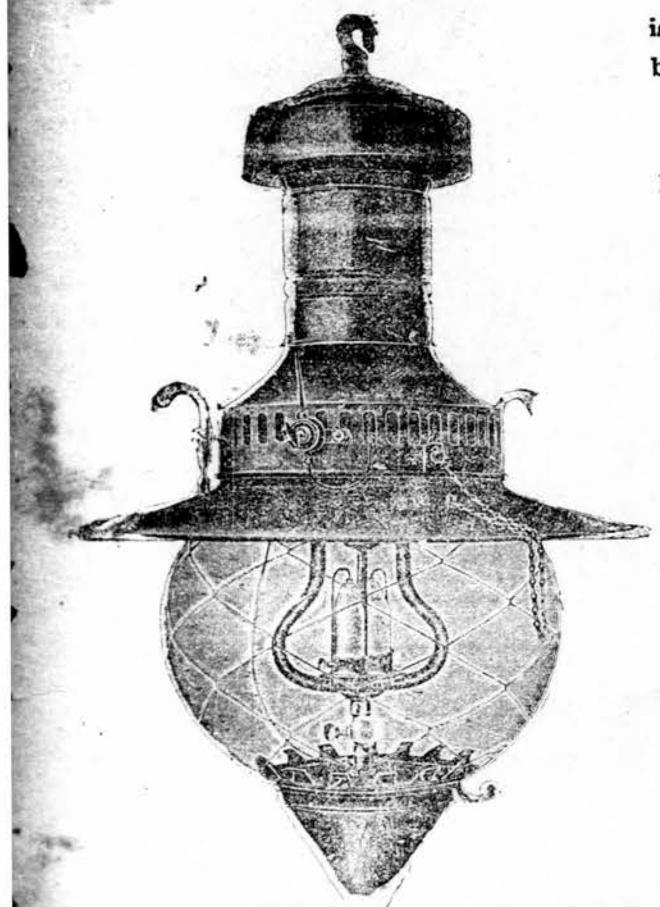

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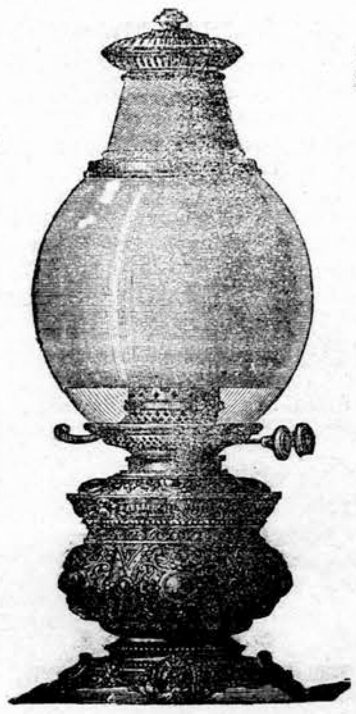

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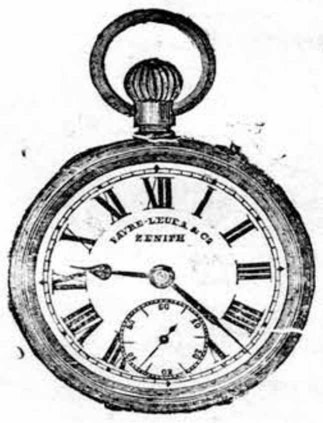

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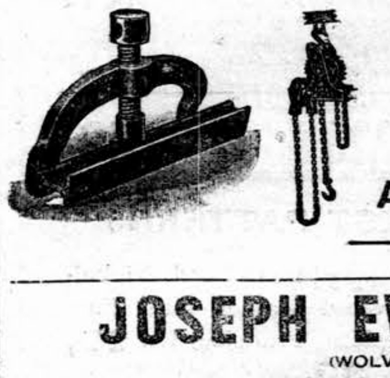

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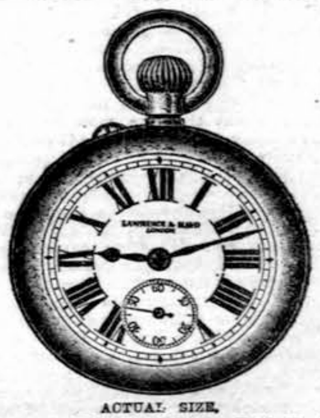
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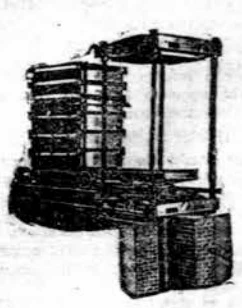

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